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NEW King George VI. stamps continue to dominate the stamp news. I am able to present a picture of the very pleasing design Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. have produced for the 1d. and 1d. New Zealand stamps of the reign. The 1d. stamp is expected to be issued in the Dominion at the end of the present month, but the 1d. is not likely to be on sale until about May 1.



NEW ZEALAND:  
THE NEW KING  
GEORGE VI. ISSUE.

Bermuda and British Honduras are among the colonies whose new reign stamps have come to hand this month.

Nyasaland provides one of the few series in which the royal profile is turned to the right, as was the case with the profile of the late King. The general design remains as before; it is probably news to most collectors that the picture of the leopard ready to spring from a rock is copied from the centre-piece designed by Major H. E. Green, D.S.O., for the Chileka Aerodrome.

From the 24th to 28th of this month the International Ski Tournament is being held at Lahti, in Finland, and three stamps in photogravure have been issued by the Finnish Post Office for the event. They present three action-pictures of the Finn champions of the sport.

The quarter-millenary of the birth of Emanuel Swedenborg, scientist, philosopher, and theologian, has led his native Swedish land to portray him on two stamps, with a finely engraved portrait and the dates 1688-1938. Values: 10 öre purple, 100 öre grey-green.

Italy does well to honour on three new stamps the late Senator Guglielmo Marconi, wizard of the long and short waves. The three stamps are in photogravure; values: 20 centesimi rose, 50 c. blue, and lire 1.25 blue.



SWEDEN:  
EMANUEL SWEDEN-  
BORG.

The new Falkland Islands issue is the most varied in scene and subject; there are twelve denominations from 1d. to £1. All bear the royal portrait in a medallion at the top left of the frame. The arch formed by the jaw-bones of a whale on the 1d. stamp will remind Scottish readers of the similar arch in the Meadows in Edinburgh. The other subjects, in the order of their appearance, are a black-necked swan, Battle Memorial, flock of sheep, Upland Goose, R.R.S. "Discovery II," R.R.S. "William Scoresby," Mount Sugar Top, Gentoo Penguins, Sea Lion, Deception Island, and Arms of the Colony.

The Victory of Samothrace is not a good subject for a stamp design. It appears on two new French stamps, 30 centimes blue-green and 55 c. scarlet, issued to popularise the national museums. No stamp design is good if you have to look twice to see which is the right way up; and, further, this Victory was used before, on the Uruguay stamps (1924) celebrating a football win.

Right royal events in the news bring interesting stamps in their train. The two royal marriages in January have added to the limited series of wedding stamps in our albums. The birth of the Princess Beatrix may well be recorded in stamps in due season.



GREECE:  
COMMEMORATING THE ROYAL  
WEDDING.

There are three stamps in the Greek wedding series, but only one value was in readiness for the actual date. This was the 3 drachmas chestnut, bearing portraits of the Crown Prince Paul and his bride, now the Princess Margarita. The 8 drachmas blue in the same design appeared towards the end of January, and the 1 drachma completed the set on Feb. 8.

The stamp to celebrate King Faruk's marriage was only decided upon at short notice; it is a large transverse



EGYPT:  
KING FARUK  
AND  
HIS QUEEN.

oblong of denomination 5 millimetres, brown, showing the young couple in the central panel. There were only 200,000 of them printed, a small quantity for a low denomination of Egyptian stamps. It is already at a considerable premium on the stamp market.

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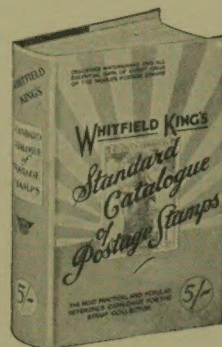
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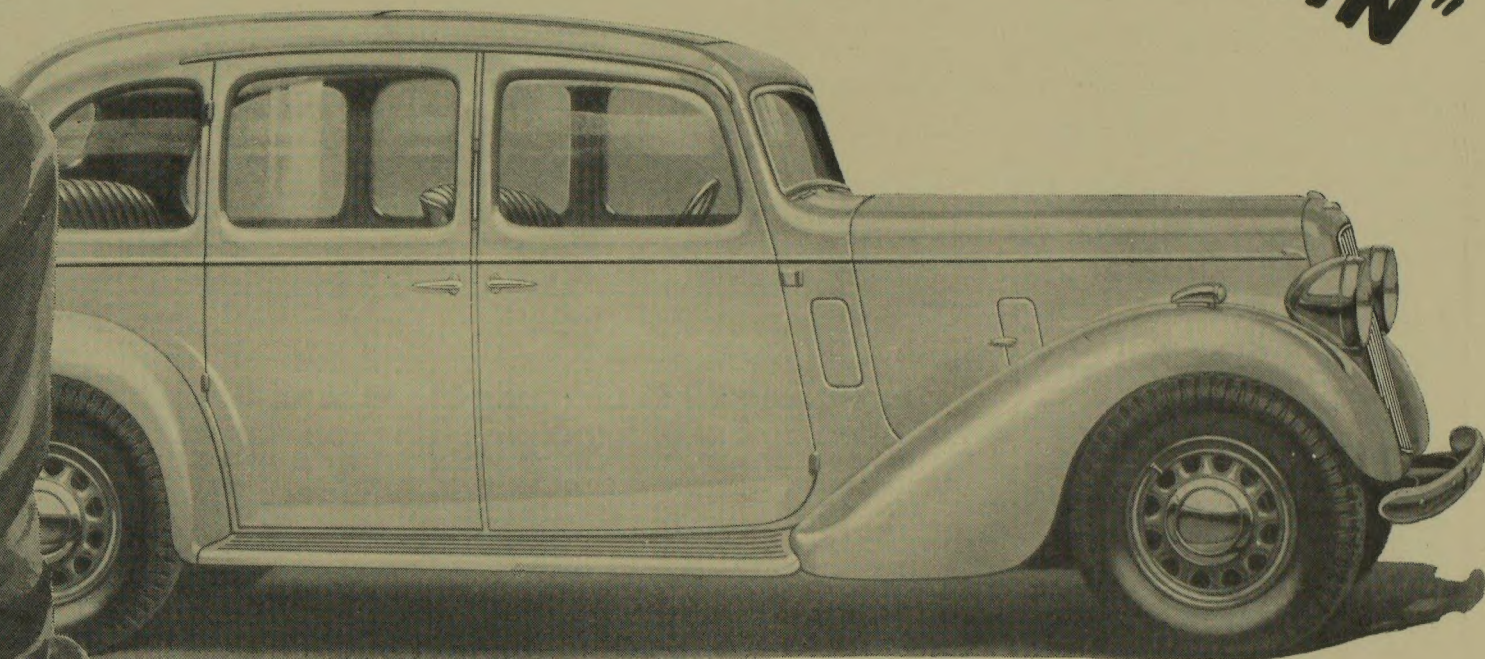
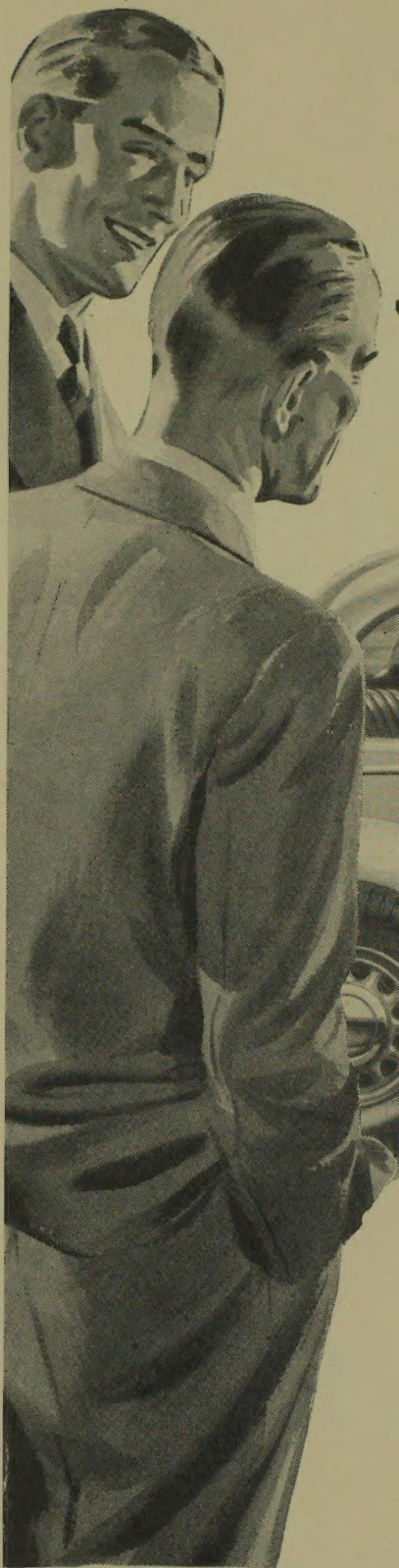
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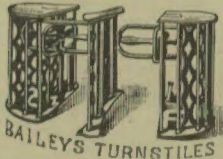
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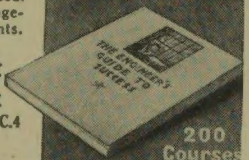
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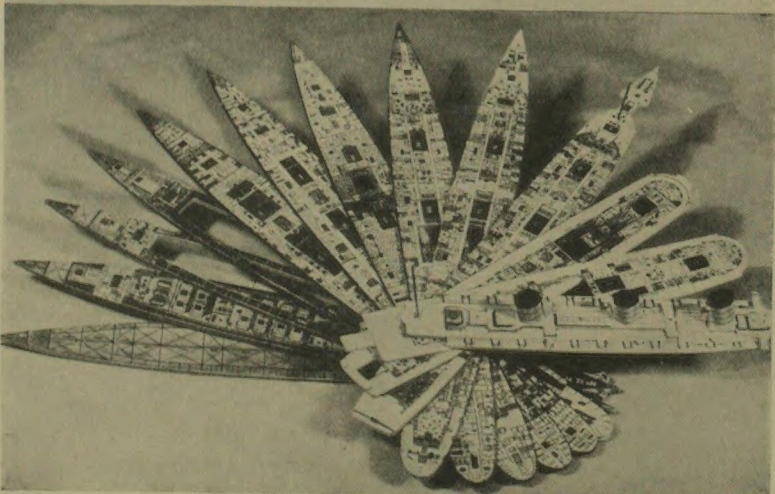
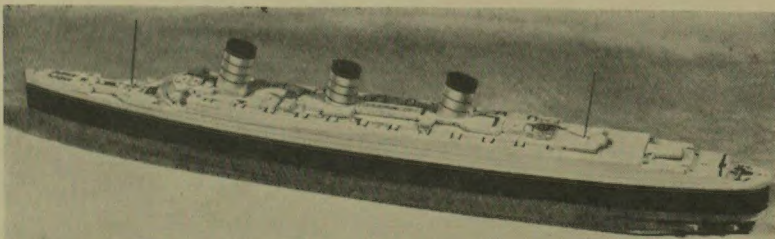
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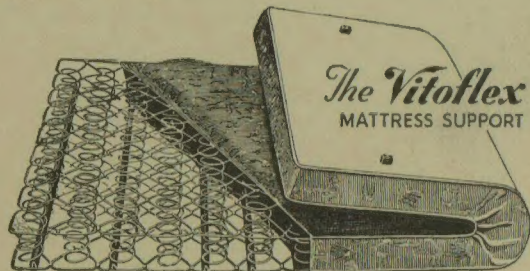
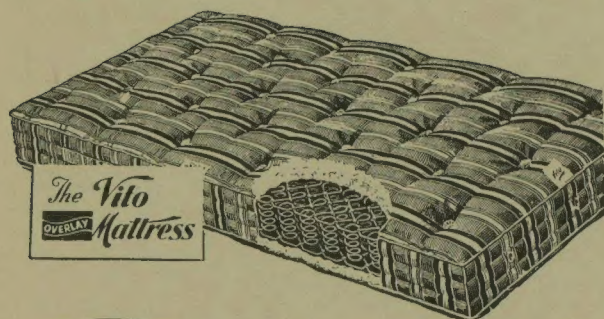
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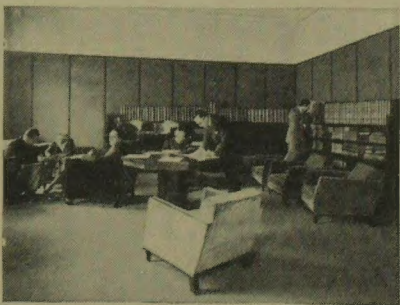
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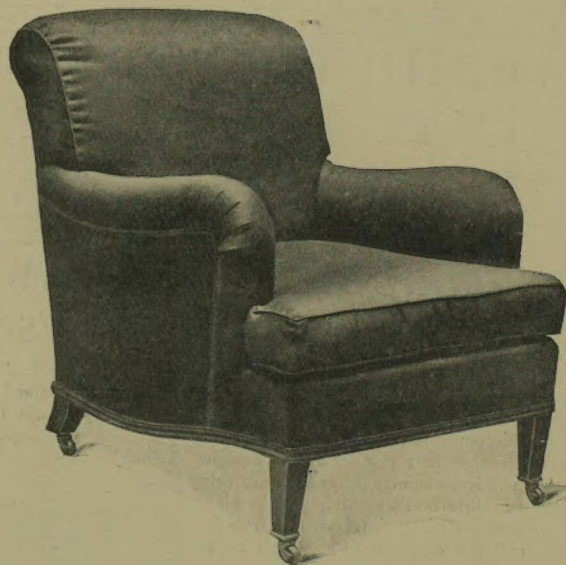
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# THE ILLUSTRATED

# LONDON

# NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1938.



**THE MAN OF THE MOMENT: DR. SCHUSCHNIGG, THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, WHOSE SUDDEN VISIT TO HERR HITLER REVIVED THE VEXED QUESTION OF NAZI INFLUENCE IN AUSTRIA.**

Only a week after the German "purge" of February 4, another sensational event occurred on the 12th. An official Berlin communiqué stated: "The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Guido Schmidt, and Herr von Papen, German Ambassador to Austria, visited Herr Hitler at Obersalzberg to-day. Herr von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, was present. The visit was paid on Herr Hitler's invitation. This informal meeting was occasioned by a mutual wish to confer on all questions

concerning relations between the Reich and Austria." Hitches arose later over Herr Hitler's terms. The two Chancellors had never met before. Dr. Schuschnigg assumed office in 1934, at the early age of thirty-six, on the assassination of Dr. Dollfuss. He served with distinction in the Great War. As we write it is stated that two pro-Nazis are in the rearranged Austrian Cabinet—Dr. von Seyss-Inquart, who becomes Minister of the Interior, and Herr Glaise-Horstenau (his predecessor in that office), who becomes Vice-Chancellor.





By ARTHUR BRYANT.

NATURE is nothing if not resourceful. All intellectual man's attempts to rationalise and standardise the world seem doomed to failure. Our teachers, nursed in the latest dogma of the hour, tell us of the triumphs of reason and the approach of an ordered millennium, and politely and with a feeling of perhaps slightly stifled tedium, we agree. Mr. H. G. Wells has even got a plan—so I saw in some recent announcement of a forthcoming book—for a universal clearing-house of knowledge and ideas, in which the chosen highbrows of the world are to direct us for our own good. After that, of course, there will be no more mistakes, and presumably no more slips between the cup and the lip. The whole of the habitable globe, we are to suppose, will become like the interior of a well-conducted high school, in which the bad, if there are any, will be suitably admonished and reformed, and the virtuous and prudent rewarded as they deserve. Yet, somehow, the mournful records of human history suggest that these hopes are illusory. Just when everything is going according to plan and the millennium seems to be at hand, something always happens, and it turns out that irrational Dame Nature has a trump card up her sleeve after all. Again and again the disconcerting intervenes; it scarcely seems fair. Who, twenty years ago, could have predicted Hitler, or Stalin, or the kind of people who are battling together so ferociously in Spain? What possible explanation of them and their doings is there in a rational world? No sooner has one laid the table for the feast of unadulterated reason which we have been promised, than some incalculable creature comes out of the wainscoting and snatches at the cloth and sends the glass and crockery flying all over the floor. And the good and well-conducted, it seems, are sent empty away. This is a poor world for the prudent and virtuous.

Even at our sheltered breakfast tables, the morning paper seldom fails to record some new illustration of Nature's incorrigible habit of playing disconcerting tricks on civilised man. The other day I

noticed a curious example of this. The Paris Exhibition, with its wonderful displays of international human achievement, has been attended by hundreds of thousands and, for all I know, millions of interested visitors. During the summer they came on two legs. Now, it seems, they are coming on four. For a paragraph in *The Times* contained the information that the Exhibition grounds had been invaded by an army of rats: it would almost appear as if the "stay-in strike" had spread to the animal world! This extension of one of the more disturbing features of the present situation in France to what have hitherto, no doubt unjustly, been regarded as a lower species of creature, is not welcome. A cow, said that unregenerate Tory, Dr. Johnson (he was speaking of Dissenters at a University) is a good enough animal in a field, but we do not for that reason allow her in a garden. The same in Republican estimation—and in this, no doubt, even the

most ardent progressives are at one with their most reactionary fellow-countrymen—is true of rats in Exhibitions. Their claim to equality of treatment in such a respect cannot be allowed. Nobody had anticipated their embarrassing request for admission to the Exhibition grounds; human reason could not have looked for such an unlooked-for occurrence. The rats, it seems, will have to go, and for the moment even a Nazi Pied Piper would be welcome.

The old German tale that Browning turned into a poem for children seemed so applicable to all this that I took it down from my shelf and re-read it. Here in the smaller world of mediæval Hamelin was everything that is being enacted on the larger stage of the world of to-day. The comfortable and well-assured were of opinion that the order they had created was ordained of eternal right and, because it seemed good to them, must endure. "A pleasanter spot you never spied." Everything was for the best in the best of all possible worlds, especially for

And even spoiled the women's chats  
By drowning their speaking  
With shrieking and squeaking  
In fifty different sharps and flats.

"To see the townsfolk suffer so from vermin, 'twas a pity!"

And try as they might—and the wise and prudent townsfolk tried very hard indeed—there was no getting rid of this illogical and undeserved affliction. "Give your brains a racking" they cried to their admirable civic authorities, and even threatened to sack the lot of them if they failed "to find the remedy we're lacking." And they were entirely unsuccessful: all the Mayor and Corporation could do was to "quake with a mighty consternation," which, of course, did no good at all. Then, when everyone was at their wits' end, Nature provided a remedy after her own unpredictable fashion: there was a tap at the door ("anything like the sound of a rat" remarked the much-tested Mayor, "makes my heart go pit-a-pat") and . . . "in did come the strangest figure"—

His queer long coat  
from heel to head  
Was half of yellow  
and half of red,  
And he himself was  
tall and thin,  
With sharp blue eyes,  
each like a pin,  
And light loose hair,  
yet swarthy skin,  
No tuft on cheek, nor  
beard, nor chin,  
But lips where smiles  
went out and in;  
There was no guessing  
his kith and kin:

And, incredible as it seemed to all, it was this extraordinary and unexpected stranger who proceeded—with the utmost apparent ease—to do what the civic fathers, with all their prudent, calculating wisdom, had failed to do.

And when one turns from little things to larger, or crosses the Rhine from the great republic of the West to the Germany not of the Middle Ages, but of the stark present, the applicability of Browning's poem still remains. For modern Germany—the post-war, republican, rationalised Germany of how many an intellectual's dream—had her incalculable plagues like ancient Hamelin,

and like Hamelin found her saviour where she least expected one. "So strange a figure!" So strange, indeed, that most of us outside Germany have still to get used to it. Yet in Germany itself Herr Hitler is regarded almost universally as the restorer of a tortured, disunited and discouraged nation. To the citizens of lands unvisited by the cataclysmic disasters that befell that unhappy country after the war, all this seems extraordinary indeed. We can only see in Hitler the outward form—the hysterical raised arm, the absurd and intolerant prejudices about Jews and Aryans. "And in did come the strangest figure!" Yes, but gave peace and unity to a cruelly divided and suffering nation, even as the Pied Piper freed Hamelin of its plague of rats. That is the important thing, and if we wish to understand the significance of what is really happening in the world about us, we shall do well to remember it.



DETAIL OF THE NEWLY REVEALED *GRISAILLE* BY WILLIAM VAN DE VELDE THE ELDER (1611-1693) REPRODUCED ON A DOUBLE-PAGE IN THIS NUMBER: THE LEFT CORNER OF THE DRAWING, WITH DUTCH SOLDIERS DRINKING AND CARD-PLAYING OUTSIDE AN INN (WHOSE WINE IS ADVERTISED BY A BUSH HUNG ON A POLE, DESPITE THE SAYING THAT "GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH"), AND (IN RIGHT BACKGROUND) THE "PRINSENJACHT," THE ROYAL YACHT OF THE PRINCES OF ORANGE.

The beautiful *grisaille* by William van de Velde the Elder—a work from a private collection, and hitherto unknown to the general public—of which the above is a section, is reproduced in its entirety on pages 304-305 of this number. It has a historic interest in this country as including (in another part of the drawing) the famous yacht in which Charles II., in 1660, sailed from the Moesdyk to Delft, on his way back to England at the Restoration. The yacht shown above (in the background towards the right) is the "Prinsenjacht," the name given to the yacht of the Princes of Orange. It had belonged to Prince Frederick Henry, who succeeded Prince Maurice as Stadtholder in 1625, and died in 1647. An interesting detail in this part of the drawing is the inn-sign consisting of a bush—to advertise its wines—hung on a pole projecting horizontally from the roof, as seen on the extreme left.

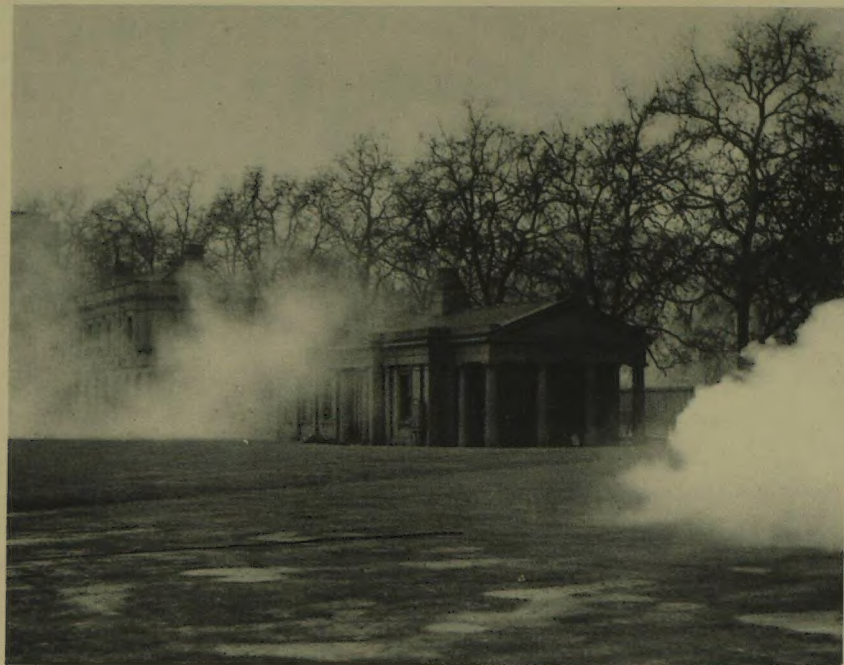
substantial burghers with gowns lined with ermine and plenty of Claret, Moselle, Vin-de-Graves and Hock to wash down council dinners. Here was a world from which sensible, rational and prudent men had been able to banish all the more obviously unpleasant aspects of life: in its quiet way it was quite a millennium. All but for one thing. For Nature, in her usual disconcerting manner, had introduced one maddening inconvenience into this cosy little paradise on earth, which was rats. There they were, in all places and at all times, and spoiling every-

Rats!

They fought the dogs and killed the cats,  
And bit the babies in the cradles,  
And ate the cheeses out of the vats,  
And licked the soup from the cooks' own ladles,  
Split open the kegs of salted sprats,  
Made nests inside men's Sunday hats,



## WELLINGTON BARRACKS "BOMBED": ARMY A.R.P.



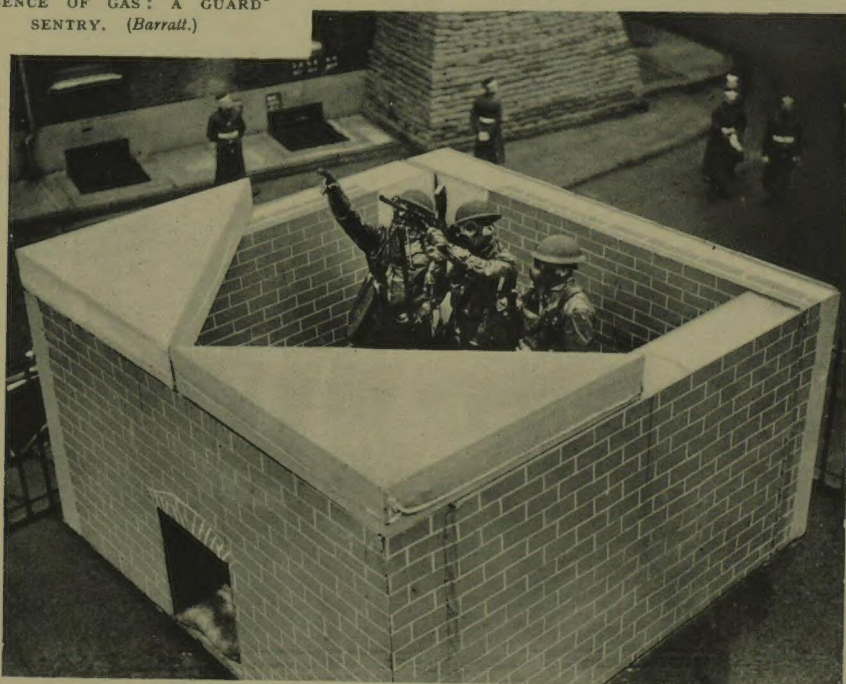
"BOMBS" EXPLODING IN WELLINGTON BARRACKS DURING A MIMIC AIR-RAID: PART OF A REALISTIC DEMONSTRATION CARRIED OUT BEFORE EXPERTS FROM THE WAR OFFICE AND THE HOME OFFICE BY THE GRENADIER AND COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (Central Press.)



HAVING ON HIS BAYONET A PIECE OF THE YELLOW PAPER WHICH TURNS RED IN THE PRESENCE OF GAS: A GUARD-SENTRY. (Barratt.)



EQUIPPED WITH A WARNING SIREN WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR: THE GAS-SENTRY ON DUTY IN A SPLINTER-PROOF SAND-BAG SHELTER. (Barratt.)



CONTAINING A BREN GUN ON AN A.A. MOUNTING FOR REPELLING A LOW-FLYING ATTACK: A "DUMMY" BRICK-BUILT POST AFFORDING A WIDE FIELD OF FIRE WITH THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF COVER. (Fox.)

Last week a realistic demonstration of air-raid precautions at Wellington Barracks was carried out by the 1st Battalions of the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards before experts from the War Office and the Home Office. Incendiary bombs were quickly dealt with as they "fell" and were removed in buckets of water; while warning of gas bombs was given by a sentry, wearing protective clothing and stationed in a splinter-proof shelter, who sounded a siren worked by compressed air. Sentries at their usual posts carried on their bayonets a small square of yellow paper which turned red in the presence of gas. Rescue-squads in respirators removed "casualties" from the guardroom and low-flying attacks were dealt with by posts armed with a Bren gun on an A.A. mounting. The men who were not employed in fire-fighting, decontaminating and rescue-work, were accommodated in gas-proof rooms whose windows were protected from the splinters of high-explosive bombs by means of 3000 sand-bags. This quantity of sand-bags is, of course, impracticable for general use and sheet-iron is suggested as a possible alternative.

## A BROADCAST FROM THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Mr. Walter B. Emery, the British archaeologist, whose discovery of the tomb believed to be that of Aha, first King of Egypt, was fully illustrated in our issue of February 12, broadcast, from the tomb chamber in the Pyramid of Cheops, on February 6, an account of the discoveries made at Sakkara by him and his Egyptian colleague, Zaki Effendi Saad. The talk, which was the first to be broadcast from the interior of the Great Pyramid, was arranged by the National Broadcasting Corporation of America and it was heard clearly in London. Mr. Emery, as Director of Excavations for the Egyptian Government Service of Antiquities, has been excavating at Sakkara for the past three seasons, assisted by Zaki Effendi Saad; and since his discovery of the First Dynasty tomb he has found an intact tomb of a Second Dynasty Egyptian noble described as "one of the most surprising discoveries of recent years," and also illustrated in our last issue. It has been reported that Mr. Emery, who has been working in Egypt for fifteen years, has decided to start excavating in Palestine.



THE FIRST BROADCAST TO BE MADE FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE GREAT PYRAMID: MR. KEADING, OF THE EGYPTIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, ANNOUNCING THE TALK BY MR. WALTER EMERY ON HIS DISCOVERIES AT SAKKARA.



MR. WALTER B. EMERY, THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGIST (SECOND FROM RIGHT; WEARING GLASSES), BEFORE ENTERING THE PYRAMID TO START HIS BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES: A TALK ON THE SAKKARA DISCOVERIES HEARD CLEARLY IN LONDON.



WITH SOUND "EFFECTS" PROVIDED BY A GROUP OF WORKMEN WITH THEIR DIGGING TOOLS: NATIVES OUTSIDE THE GREAT PYRAMID SINGING SAIDIEN SONGS WHICH WERE BROADCAST TO AMERICA DURING THE N.B.C. PROGRAMME. (Keystone.)



## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

"MAN'S in-

humanity

to man" has not ceased with the advance of civilisation. On the contrary, in some parts of the world it has been intensified of late, and the lurking primeval savagery in human nature has re-emerged in new forms and on a vaster scale. Strangely enough, it is largely associated with political idealism, working through violence and revolution. The best antidote, in the long run, might be a great educational crusade to spread our British notions of tolerance, compromise, humour, sympathy and fair play, which, in an imperfect world, have worked comparatively well, and made "this England" (as Shakespeare observed, with a majestic disregard of grammar) "the envy of less happier lands."

As a general basis, or text-book, for such a crusade, the organisers might appropriately choose "HUMANITY IN POLITICS." By Arthur Bryant. With Frontispiece Portrait (Hutchinson; 10s. 6d.). The author needs no introduction to readers of *The Illustrated London News*, for many of the delightful essays, here collected for the first time, have appeared under the heading of "Our Notebook" during the past eighteen months, while some are from the *Sketch*, the *Observer*, and other papers. The book has been compiled in the spirit of Pope's noble lines—

In Faith and Hope the world  
will disagree,  
But all mankind's concern is  
Charity.

Recalling that this couplet (and the next) were quoted by the Prime Minister at the Guildhall Banquet, as expressing his ideal of government, and citing an extract from that memorable speech, Mr. Bryant declares: "Humanity in politics is indeed all in all."

In the course of some eighty essays, Mr. Bryant's pen ranges over manifold subjects, from cricket and gardening, and Mr. Chamberlain's letter about a blackbird (revealing him as a bird-lover and thus enhancing his popularity among an open-air people), to rearmament and the menacing problems of Europe. He classifies them under five heads—Ourselves; the Manner of Our Democracy; an Ancient Throne; Matters Domestic; and Foreign Affairs. I need hardly say, in the present company, that to every subject he touches Mr. Bryant lends a note of distinction, and his comments are always marked by sound historical knowledge, an urbane reasonableness, shrewd common sense, and (where his theme permits) a ripe and genial humour.

At the moment I am most interested in his allusions to Spain, for on my table lies a row of books dealing wholly or partly with that unhappy land. Mr. Bryant himself strongly favours the Nationalists, and pleads their cause with great cogency in several essays, while accusing their opponents of terrible barbarities both before and after the Civil War began. His charges are based on information gathered during a personal visit to the country. "After the February elections of 1936," he writes, "when a so-called 'Popular Front' government . . . was formed, only to capitulate to its extreme elements, the work of Communist agitators went on unchecked. In hundreds of towns and villages off the beaten track, through which the present writer passed, the work of the agitator was manifest; the hammer and the sickle was scrawled on every wall, and the worst and most degraded elements of the local community, spurred on by the agents of the International, had instituted a reign of terror. Murders, robberies, rapes and burnings, provided they were exercised in the sacred name of the clenched fist and the proletarian dictatorship, passed unpunished and unrebuked by the Government."

Among much else, Mr. Bryant discusses frankly the motives of Russia (the first Power to "intervene"), Germany and Italy in taking sides, and the policy of Britain and France. He also draws a telling contrast between the Spanish idea of "democracy" and our own. Whereas here the Leader of the Opposition, he reminds us, receives a salary of £2000 a year to represent the minority, "in so-called democratic Spain . . . a few days before the Civil War began, the leader of the Opposition was dragged from his house by government agents without the slightest pretence of law, and murdered in the street." That is hardly the way to make the world safe for democracy!

On the principle of giving the "opposition" a fair deal, I take now the most interesting of recent books favouring the Spanish Republican Government—"MY HOUSE IN MALAGA." By Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell (Faber; 8s. 6d.). Before the fall of Malaga, the author had begun a different work, designed as "an interpretation of the psychological factors of the Spanish War, and the different sets of ideology on both sides, supported by a mass of documentary evidence." That evidence, however, was lost along with his house and other possessions, and he has produced instead a slighter and more personal book based chiefly on memory. The loss of authority is compensated, for the general reader, by the human touch in the story of his own experiences after he had acquired the Villa Santa Lucia. "There," we read in an explanatory note, "on his retirement from the Secretaryship of the Zoo in 1935, Sir Peter went to spend 'what I expected to be a peaceful old age.' A year or so later,

rebellion in the following July, that Sir Peter and Mr. Bryant chiefly differ. Mr. Bryant, for instance, mentions "a tacitly admitted record of nearly 400 churches and 380 party headquarters burnt or wrecked in four months, to say nothing of 269 political or semi-political murders"—a record which, he considers, justified the rebellion. In Sir Peter's chapter covering the same period, the "Rights" are always the villains of the piece, and I find no direct reference to any "Left" outrages previous to the outbreak of war. "Even," we read, "on the most extreme assumption of the Rights, that a real majority of the nation was in their favour, it is going far for the exponents of law and order to prepare at once for an armed rebellion."

Reading between the lines, however, one can detect unconscious indications of the prevailing conditions. "A number of the more wealthy Spaniards," the author continues, "at once began to leave the country, taking with them, or exporting against the law, their money and their portable valuables. . . . But we, the English in Malaga, knew nothing of what was going on, and the 'season' was animated. . . . I had to go back to London. . . . On my return by sea, early in April, I had some difficulty in hiring a car, as people in Gibraltar were convinced that dreadful things were happening in Spain. . . . All the time the Monarchist, Fascist, Military plot was maturing and gaining coherence, and on the other hand, the uneasy extremist parties of the Left were making trouble." This last phrase—"making trouble"—is liable to various interpretations.

Describing events after war began, Sir Peter refers to mass executions by the Rights at captured towns and dwells especially on one ruthless act—the shooting of Ramon Sender's wife. On the other side, he admits that "evil things took place in Malaga," but he ascribes them partly to feeling aroused by Nationalist air-raids. "Not in excuse," he writes, "of these terrible events, carried out by people for whose nobility and generous humanity I came to have the highest respect, but in partial explanation, I offer a few comments. The first is

psychological. In Spain there were almost no personal relations, no friendly exchange of ideas between even mild Liberal leaders of the Left and those of the Right. . . . The second was economic. In no country have I seen a greater contrast between the poverty of the poor and the luxury of the rich."

This lack of the spirit of brotherhood among people of different social grades, which has had such deadly results in Spain, contrasts strikingly with the capacity for fraternisation possessed by an eminent Englishman who can hob-nob happily with all sorts and conditions of men, as is abundantly shown in his latest book: "THOUGHTS AND TALKS," 1935-7. The Diary of a Member of Parliament. By Sir Arnold Wilson. Author of "Walks and Talks" and "Walks and Talks Abroad" (Longmans; 12s. 6d.). The author records, month by month, his impressions of events that interested him and personalities with whom he came in contact. Politically he does not believe in Fascism as suited to our own country, though he thinks it has done great things for Italy and Germany. "My instinct and experience," he says, "lead me, in some measure, to the Right abroad and to the Left at home. . . . I look upon the nation not as an aggregate of individuals but as the product of the real relationships connecting men and women in the infinitely various walks of life which give savour and richness to our civilisation."

Here, too, there are interesting comments on the Spanish Civil War written from personal observation, for Sir Arnold has seen much of Spain under war conditions. He had intended to visit both sides, but a permit to Government territory was denied him. It would have been interesting to have his impressions of Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid. As it was, he saw things from the Nationalist point of view, and he gives some painful evidence of cruelty on the other side, such as a letter from a bullfighter ("a Red militiaman") describing how he killed a priest. Sir Arnold adds: "Deliberate acts of wilful cruelty committed in cold blood over a period of many months, as part of a settled policy . . . are not seriously alleged, much less proved, against General Franco's adherents." From a

[Continued on page 318.]



"CAGOUARDS" IN THE FRENCH MANDATED CAMEROON: OFFICIALS OF A BAMILEKE SECRET SOCIETY DRESSED IN THEIR CEREMONIAL CLOAKS AND WITH THEIR FACES CONCEALED BY WHITE HOODS, DANCING OUTSIDE THEIR MEETING-HOUSE.



THE INTERIOR OF THE MEETING-HOUSE; SHOWING OFFICIALS OF THE SECRET SOCIETY, DIVESTED OF THEIR CEREMONIAL COSTUMES, SEATED EACH ON THE TYPE OF STOOL APPROPRIATE TO HIS RANK, DISCUSSING THE SOCIETY'S BUSINESS.

As noted on the opposite page, members of the Bamileke secret societies in the French Mandated Cameroon wear, as part of their ceremonial costume, white hoods terminating in a long "beard" similar to a turkey's wattle. Two demons are introduced into the dance which precedes their entry into the meeting-house, and these wear grotesque masks, with ears as large as plates, coloured with lozenge-shaped patches of blue. Once the men are inside the meeting-house these disguises are discarded, and each seats himself on the stool appropriate to his rank while the society's business is discussed round the fire.

Photographs by Pierre Ichac.

he was in the thick of civil war. It will be remembered how, when Malaga fell, Sir Peter was arrested and believed to be in danger of death. The story of what happened then is told in this book, in full detail, for the first time."

It is in their respective accounts of the interval between the election of the "Popular Front" Government in February 1936 and the outbreak of the Franco



## IN THE LAND OF REAL "CAGOULARDS": SKYSCRAPERS OF THE BAMILEKE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PIERRE ICHAC.



A ROAD BETWEEN THE DOMED HUTS OF THE WIVES OF A CHIEF: ODD BEEHIVE HOMES IN THE FRENCH CAMEROON.

The Bamileke, a tribe in the French mandated Cameroon, live in tall, beehive-shaped houses whose thatched roofs may rise to a height of ninety-six feet. The entrances are beautifully carved with human figures, coloured red and white; and the best examples of this native sculpture are found decorating the meeting-houses of the secret societies in which the Bamileke delight. There are found true "cagoulards," for the Bamileke dress for their rites in white hoods adorned with long

"beards." In this disguise, they dance, with two "devils" wearing grotesque masks, in front of the society's meeting-house before entering for a session. The Bamileke have societies to suit every taste and for all ages; from children, grouped according to their years, to old men; for the rich members of the tribe and for the poorest. They serve as clubs, provide mutual assistance, act as banks, and are used for co-operative buying and selling.





ELABORATE NEW ANTI-FIRE PRECAUTIONS IN A GERMAN LINER: MEN IN ASBESTOS SUITS WITH OXYGEN APPARATUS AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. Fire is a very remote peril to passengers in liners nowadays, though cases have occurred in recent years in ships manned by different nationalities. Regulations in British vessels are so strict, however, that even should fire break out it is almost inconceivable that it could ever spread and become a danger to life. A German company, the North German Lloyd, determined to make assurance doubly sure, have provided the elaborate equipment illustrated here. (Krystone.)



A FIRE STARTED BY A FIRE BRIGADE—THE SCENE WHEN A PAIR OF CONDEMNED HOUSES AT KILBURN WERE DELIBERATELY BURNT OUT. Wilkeson Fire Brigade undertook a novel task recently, when, instead of organising the extinction of a fire, they deliberately set a light to a building and watched it burn. This took place in Alpha Place, North, a Kilburn clearance area, and it was done to make absolutely sure that the building material, if re-used, would not be verminous. The incineration was carefully carried out, neighbouring property being unaffected. (Fland.)

## A WINDOW OPEN PICTORIAL NEWS FROM LAND AND



HOW THE SEPARATION OF THE MAYO COMPOSITE AIRCRAFT IS CONTROLLED: THE LOWER PILOT'S COMPARTMENT; WITH THE "TELL-TAIL" PANEL (ABOVE WHEEL). In our last issue we gave illustrations of the process of separation of the Mayo composite aircraft. We here show the pilot's compartment in the lower component, where, above the wheel, an electric panel with coloured lights indicates the state of aerodynamic pull of the upper component. The successful operation of the release gear depends upon this indicator in conjunction with telephone inter-communication between the two pilots. (By Courtesy of Calender's Cable.)



DEMONSTRATING A SINGLE-BLADED AIRScrew AT HANWORTH AERODROME: AN INVENTION WHICH IS CLAIMED TO LESSEN VIBRATION AND ECONOMISE FUEL. An aeroplane with a one-bladed airscrew was tested at Hanworth Aerodrome a few days ago. The single blade is balanced by a counter-weight fixed to a stump which would otherwise form part of a companion blade. Advantages claimed for the new "Eveol" airscrew are rapid take-off, fuel economy, and less vibration; and it is said to develop approximately 25 per cent. greater thrust than that obtainable with two or more blades. Our photograph shows the airscrew as fitted to a Taylor "Cub." (Fland.)



EGYPT'S YOUTHFUL QUEEN AT THE FIRST PUBLIC FUNCTION SHE ATTENDED AFTER HER HONEYMOON: LEAVING THE FRENCH EXHIBITION AT CAIRO (CENTRE). We give here a photograph of Queen Farida of Egypt at the first public function attended by her after her honeymoon. This was her visit to the French Exhibition in Cairo. It will be seen that she is veiled but not so completely as in some of the photographs taken of her as a bride. These appeared in our issue of January 29. It will be recalled that her husband, King Farouk, celebrated his eighteenth birthday on the 11th of this month. (Krystone.)

## ON THE WORLD: SEA; AT HOME AND ABROAD.



THE TYPE OF AIRCRAFT WHICH SET UP RECENTLY AN UNOFFICIAL RECORD SPEED FOR LAND PLANES OF 408.75 M.P.H.: A HAWKER "HURRICANE" FIGHTER. On February 10, one of the Royal Air Force's new Hawker "Hurricane" fighters, piloted by Squadron-Leader J. W. Gillan, flew, under ordinary Service conditions, from Turnhouse Aerodrome, near Edinburgh, to Northolt, Middlesex, in forty-eight minutes—a speed of 408.75 m.p.h. The greater part of the flight was carried out in darkness and the pilot had to rely on his blind-flying instruments. A formation flight of three aeroplanes recently completed the journey in an hour. (Charles Brown.)



A LIGHTSHIP DRIFTING TOWARDS MARGATE AFTER BEING BLOWN OFF HER STATION BY THE GALE: THE "EDINBURGH," WHICH WAS TOWED BACK BY THE "STRATHEARN." On February 11, the lightship "Edinburgh" broke adrift in rough seas from her station in the Thames Estuary and was swept towards the south side of the Shingles, off Margate. The motor-liftboat from Margate answered her call for immediate assistance and stood by until the Trinity House steamer "Strathearn" arrived and towed the lightship back to her station at the southern end of the Long Sand. The lightship carries a crew of seven or eight men. (Krystone.)



"WHIPPING OUT THE ALLELUIA TOP": AN OLD FRENCH CUSTOM OBSERVED AT ST. MARY-OF-THÉ-ANGELS SONG SCHOOL AT HIGGATE. This old French custom is observed annually at St. Mary-of-the-Angels Song School when a giant top, suitably painted, is whipped out to the singing of the hymn, Alleluia, Song of Simeon. The custom originated among French cathedral choir-boys who used to whip a top with "Alleluia" painted on it from the church to the porch on the eve of Septuagesima. The ceremony symbolises the omission of the exultation "Alleluia" from hymns between Septuagesima and Easter. (Fland.)



MASS VACCINATION IN THE NATIVE QUARTER OF CASABLANCA, MOROCCO: COMPULSORY "PATIENTS" PASSING ALONG ROPED GANGWAYS TO THE HOSPITAL. Vaccination on a large scale was carried out recently in the native quarter of Casablanca, Morocco, when the police rounded up over 6000 people and made them pass through roped gangways at the head of which doctors and their assistants stood waiting. The women and men were segregated and none was released until he or she had submitted to treatment. Interest not unmixed with fear was displayed by the "patients" and the police had difficulty in restraining some of the objectors. (Fland.)



"FAUST" AT THE ALBERT HALL: THE SPECTACULAR SCENE WHEN MEPHISTOPHELES IS OVERAWAY BY THE CROSS DISPLAYED BY VALENTINE (CENTRE). Mr. T. C. Fairbairn's spectacular production of Goethe's "Faust" at the Albert Hall, which opened on February 14 and will continue until February 26, has an enormous cast of some one thousand performers. Five thousand L.C.C. school-children were invited to the dress rehearsal on February 12 and they heartily applauded the scene illustrated above—the market-place in Nuremberg, the centre of which is occupied by a real fountain. (L.N.A.)



## "A CLEAR FLAME IN AN ALABASTER VASE."

### "MADAME CURIE." A BIOGRAPHY BY EVE CURIE.\*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

ALL the time that the Poles, that proud and unhappily quarrelsome nation, were under not one alien yoke, but several alien yokes, they kept on producing great men and women, most of whom (but not all, as witness Ladislas St. Reymont) either emigrated for good, or worked mainly abroad, always thinking of that old Catholic country, hemmed in between the Prussians and Russians, and never forgetting that it was their King, John Sobieski, who, at a time when our Charles II. was trying to raise money from his Parliaments for the Navy, and Pepys was tinkling his lute on the Thames and flirting with maidservants, saved Vienna, and probably Europe, from the Turk—whence the crescent Viennese rolls. To mention no more, there were Chopin, Pachmann, Paderewski, Joseph Conrad, and Mme. Curie. The Poles, until recently, haven't known how to run themselves very well. "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell"; but they'd overdone freedom in their day, and they had the *liberum veto* in their Diet, which meant that one black ball excluded any Act of Parliament. By now, let us hope, they have learnt their lesson. But, triumphant with a vast Empire, or oppressed, massacred and reduced, they have always been a great people and fertile of genius, including the genius of utter devotion.

Mme. Curie was a very representative Pole. The publisher, slightly absurdly, says on the jacket of

and our young are mistaken in thinking that their parents had not to struggle against such things), for the girl Marie was invited to sessions of a subterranean thing called "the Floating University," and that University led a difficult life. There were "lessons in anatomy, natural history, and sociology, given by benevolent teachers to young people who

were irreproachable, she was a governess (the word as a term of contumely has happily died out), and then, in 1891, she went to Paris and the Sorbonne, as a student of science, hard-working, poor, sometimes hungry to fainting-point—dining on "a bundle of radishes and half a pound of cherries." There is a poem of this period which, in translation, begins—

Ah, how harshly the life of the student passes,  
While all around her, with passions ever fresh,  
Other youths seek eagerly for easy pleasures!  
And yet in solitude,  
She lives, obscure and blessed,  
For in her cell she finds the ardour  
That makes her heart immense.

That was written in days when her room was so cold that she had to pile every garment she possessed, even her linen, even her chair, upon her bed, in order to produce "some sort of illusion of weight and heat."

Then she met Pierre Curie, thirty-five, dedicated like her, who, as it were, seems to have kept himself for a girl whom he was most unlikely ever to meet. They met at tea; at the tenth meeting or so, when she still maintained that she must go back to work for Poland, he said: "But you're coming back in October? Promise me that you will come back! If you stay in Poland you can't possibly continue your studies. You have no right to abandon science now."

These commonplace words of solicitude betrayed profound anxiety. And Marie felt that when Pierre said "You have no right to abandon science," he meant, above all, "You have no right to abandon me."

She came back; they married; the rest of their history is the history of the early days of radium. Their researches are described in detail here. They never had much money; Mme. Curie shared her time between her laboratory and her children; her husband died; she cared nothing for honours; and, in July 1934, "Mme. Curie modestly took her place in the realm of the dead," her rough hands, calloused and burned by radium, having done their last service to the human race, her white hair lying back from a great forehead at peace.

This book is rather too full; its writing is rather rhetorical; conversations, in the modern manner, are



MADAME CURIE: A PORTRAIT, TAKEN IN 1929, OF THE SCIENTIST WHOSE WORK IN THE DISCOVERY OF RADIUM SHOWED A SAINT-LIKE SINGLE-MINDEDNESS AND PATIENCE.

this book: "Madame Curie's work in science changed the course of men's thinking, as another great Frenchwoman, Joan of Arc, changed the course of history"; and then adds: "Yet she was born a Pole." She was a Pole, daughter of a Professor of Physics in Warsaw who had eloped with the daughter of a poor nobleman. She was born in 1867, and her early life (rather too much drawn out for the ordinary English reader, with its Manyas, its Maryas, its Zosias, its Manyusyias, and its Kasias and the rest) was spent in Poland. She was surrounded by young revolutionary, or, rather, nationalistic, friends. But: "Even though she had among her friends some revolutionary patriots, to whom she lent her passport in time of danger, Many did not indulge the alternative dream of taking part in assassinations, throwing bombs at the Tsar's carriage, or at the Governor of Warsaw. There was a powerful movement just starting, among the intelligentsia to which the young girl belonged, to discard and forget all vain chimeras—sterile regrets and disordered impulses towards independence. For them only one thing counted: to work, to build up a magnificent intellectual capital for Poland, and to develop the education of the poor, whom the authorities deliberately maintained in darkness." And even that was difficult (for oppression and obscurantism are not post-war inventions,



THE SIMPLE LIVES OF THE BRILLIANT INVESTIGATORS WHO DISCOVERED RADIUM IN THE FACE OF ALMOST OVERWHELMING DIFFICULTIES: PIERRE AND MARIE CURIE WITH THE BICYCLES ON WHICH THEY ROAMED FRANCE DURING THEIR EARLY MARRIED LIFE.

wished to extend their culture. The sittings took place in secret, at Mlle. Piasecka's house, or in some other private dwelling. The disciples gathered to the number of eight or ten at a time, and took notes; they passed pamphlets and articles from one to the other; at the slightest noise they trembled, for if they had been discovered by the police it would have meant prison for them all."

Such a youth, spent in such surroundings, and with all the poetry and philosophy of all Europe pressed upon her girl's mind, might have produced either such a character as swarms in Conrad's "Under Western Eyes" or a self-centred neurotic such as is pathetically revealed in the "Diary" of Marie Bashkirtseff. But there was steel in this girl. There wasn't much money at home; she was determined, when the time came, to serve all humanity rather than a section of it; and, when she is seventeen, we find an agency filling up a form for her: "Marya Sklodowska, good references, capable, wants place as governess. Salary: four hundred roubles a year"—or, roughly, forty pounds. There was the entrance into the world's life of one of the two discoverers of radium and its applications, who lived in poverty and dreamed of curing cancer; the forty pounds wouldn't have gone far towards the cost of a modern bomb.

She worked as a governess; she fell in love and was thrown over because, although her antecedents



THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS WOMAN SCIENTIST: MADAME CURIE IN HER LABORATORY IN 1912.

given without evidence produced. But it is the devoted record of a magnificent life, and I don't think that anybody could read it without feeling humbled in the presence of a saint and a servant of humanity who did all that most of us merely dream about. There are many and striking illustrations. And all the portraits of Mme. Curie, from youth to fragile age, though she was never a conventional beauty, have something lovely about them; one feels as though one were looking at a clear flame burning in an alabaster vase.

\* "Madame Curie." A Biography by her Daughter, Eve Curie. Translated by Vincent Sheean. (Heinemann; 18s.)



## NORTH AMERICA'S "IMPREGNABLE" PEAK CONQUERED AT LONG LAST.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. BRADFORD WASHBURN. (SEE PAGES 294 AND 295.)



MOUNT LUCANIA CLIMBED FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE SUMMIT SEEN THROUGH THE OPENING OF THE TENT USED BY WASHBURN AND BATES, WHO MADE THE ASCENT ALONE.

Mr. Bradford Washburn's successful ascent of Mount Lucania (17,150 ft.), which is in the remote Canadian Yukon and was the highest peak unclimbed in North America, is fully described and illustrated on other pages. When this photograph was taken Mr. Washburn and his one companion, Mr. R. H. Bates, had already climbed 6000 ft. above their base camp on the Walsh Glacier. They left their ninth and last camp at eight o'clock on the morning of July 9 and set out, with

a few emergency rations, for a final dash to the summit. They reached this at 4.45 p.m., waited there for three-quarters of an hour, and refreshed themselves with dates and chocolate, and arrived back at Camp 9 at 8.40 p.m. Camp 9 was 4000 ft. below the summit. Their feat was made possible by scientific planning and the judicious use of an aeroplane which they found could alight on the Walsh Glacier at over 8000 ft.—this being 250 miles from their base on the coast.



## TWO LONE MOUNTAINEERS CONQUER WASHBURN AND BATES' GREAT ASCENT;

PHOTOGRAPHS BY



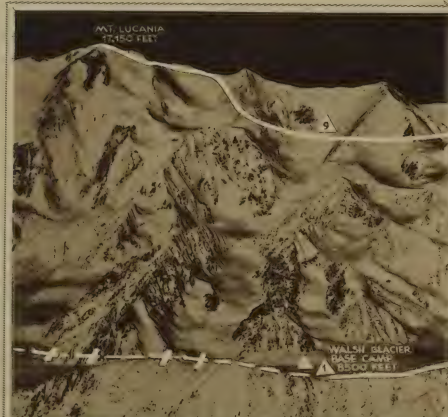
SCALING MOUNT LUCANIA (17,150 FT.), THE HIGHEST UNCLIMBED PEAK IN NORTH AMERICA; ONE OF BRADFORD WASHBURN'S PARTY OF TWO TRUDGING UPWARDS DURING THE GREAT ASCENT.



FOG FROM SUNRISE TO SUNDOWN: ONE OF THE CLIMBERS PEERING FROM THE TENT DURING THIS FREAK OF WEATHER, WHICH OCCURRED FREQUENTLY ON MOUNT LUCANIA.



PART OF THE EXPEDITION'S CAREFULLY THOUGHT-OUT EQUIPMENT: BOOTS WITH THICK FELT INNER SOLES TO PREVENT PERSPIRATION FROM FREEZING.

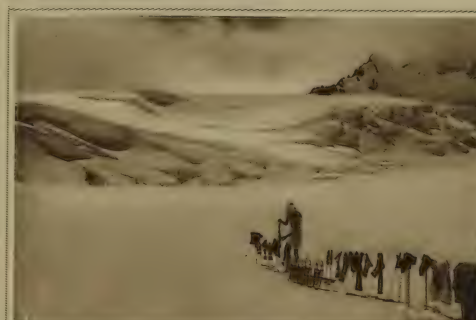


HOW BRADFORD WASHBURN PLANNED HIS CONQUEST OF MT. LUCANIA (LEFT): AN AIR PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE BASE ON WALSH GLACIER, WHICH WAS REACHED BY AIRCRAFT; THE NINE SUBSEQUENT CAMPS; AND THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT

supply depots and select a route. What a contrast to this is the expedition in which Bradford Washburn, with only one companion, got to the top of Mount Lucania—a near neighbour of Logan, and the highest unclimbed peak in North America—only three weeks after leaving Valdez, his base on the coast. Supplies had also been cached on Walsh Glacier in May. Mount Lucania was long thought impregnable behind its surrounding barrier of glaciated ridges, but Washburn conquered it by scientific planning, including the judicious use of an aeroplane. This was fitted with chromium-plated skis to enable it to take off from the mudflats at Valdez and to land on

## THE "IMPREGNABLE" MT. LUCANIA. A TRIUMPH OF SCIENTIFIC PLANNING.

MR. BRADFORD WASHBURN.



BRILLIANT SUNSHINE—WITH A TEMPERATURE OF 111 DEGREES! ONE OF THE CLIMBERS DRYING HIS SOCKS IN THE SHELTERED VALLEY AT THE HEAD OF THE WALSH GLACIER.



A DELIGHTFUL SUN-BATH IN BRILLIANT SUNSHINE IN THE VALLEY AT THE HEAD OF THE WALSH GLACIER—AT OVER 8500 FT.



AIR PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE BASE ON WALSH GLACIER, WHICH WAS REACHED BY AIRCRAFT; THE NINE SUBSEQUENT CAMPS; AND THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT

the snows of the Walsh Glacier. Bradford Washburn is an instructor at the Institute for Geographical Exploration at Harvard. Although only twenty-seven, he is a veteran of four seasons in the Alps and seven Alaskan expeditions. He and his companion, Robert H. Bates, started from Valdez on the Alaskan coast. They took off from there on June 19 in the aeroplane, and alighted safely on Walsh Glacier, 250 miles away; thereby turning the mountain's defences to their own advantage, and being ready to attack it unwearied by long preliminary marches. The ascent was complicated by



DURING THE ASCENT OF MOUNT LUCANIA BY BRADFORD WASHBURN, OF HARVARD, AND ROBERT H. BATES: A CLIMBER PEERING CAUTIOUSLY OVER THE EDGE OF AN ICY CHASM.



THE BASE CAMP ON WALSH GLACIER! SUPPLIES, PREVIOUSLY CACHED, BEING EXCAVATED BY THE CLIMBERS—AT THE BACK, BUNDLES OF WILLOW WANDS USED TO MARK THE ROUTE IN THE INTERVALS OF CLEAR WEATHER BETWEEN FOGS.

packs, marking the trail with willow wands, and then return to camp. Next morning they would carry their food and supplies along the marked route. For as long as they could, the climbers used a hickory sledge. They left their last camp (Camp 9) at eight o'clock on the morning of July 9 and set out with a few emergency rations for the final dash for the peak. After getting to the top of this and then ascending the neighbouring Mount Steele, they reduced their packs to 60 lb. each, and descended the eastern slopes to Wolf Creek Glacier. After a fifty-mile detour, to ford the Donjek River, they reached Burwash Landing in Canada on July 19.

THE LAST DASH TO THE SUMMIT: R. H. BATES ON THE SNOW SLOPE, WITH CRYSTALLINE ICE-FALLS ON THE RIGHT, AND THE LONELY TRAIL STRETCHING BEHIND HIM TO THE WHITE PLAIN ON WHICH THE FINAL CAMP 9 WAS PITCHED.

Alaska and the adjoining Canadian territory of Yukon are world-famous for their gigantic mountains and glaciers, but such climbing as has been accomplished there hitherto has partaken more of the nature of Arctic expeditions than ordinary mountaineering. When Mount Logan (19,850 ft.) was climbed in 1925 by a joint party of eight Canadian and American mountaineers, under the leadership of A. H. MacCarthy, the expedition was in the field upwards of six weeks, more than half of which time was spent on the ice at elevations exceeding 14,000 ft. Besides that, two arduous preliminary expeditions had been required, totalling three months and a half, to establish

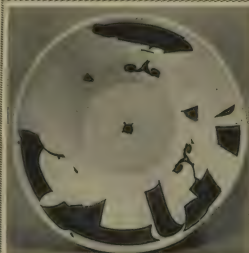


# "THE HAND OF THE POTTER" AT OMAR'S CITY IN AS A GREAT IRANIAN ART CENTRE—NEW CERAMIC TYPES;

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY COURTESY OF



3. PLASTER RELIEFS TENTATIVELY ASSIGNED TO 874-999 A.D.: TWO PANELS FROM THE WALL OF THE IWAN FOUND AT NISHAPUR—SQUARES ENCLOSING (LEFT) A SIXFOIL; (RIGHT) A QUATREFOIL.



2. SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO PIECES FOUND IN IRAQ: A COMPLETE GLAZED BOWL, COLOURED YELLOW, GREEN AND BROWN, DEFINITELY DATED TO THE LATE EIGHTH OR EARLY NINTH CENTURY. (Diameter, 8½ in.)



4. OF FINE QUALITY SUGGESTING PORCELAIN: A WHITE BOWL BEAUTIFULLY TURNED AND INSCRIBED IN RED; EIGHTH OR NINTH CENTURY. (Diameter, 10½ in.)

5. PROBABLY OF THE NINTH CENTURY: A SHALLOW RED DISH DECORATED WITH BROWN RADIAL STROKES AND BROWN AND RED SPOTS. (Diameter, 9½ in.)



8. A WINEPRESS POSSIBLY KNOWN TO OMAR KHAYYAM: A BRICK HOPPER FOR TREADING GRAPES, WITH A BOWL TO CATCH OVERFLOW, AND AN EARTHENWARE DRAFTER (RIGHT) DISCOVERED IN THE SAME PUSHAN MOUND AT NISHAPUR.



9. SHOWING CHINESE INFLUENCE ON IRANIAN POTTERY: A BOWL DECORATED IN GREEN AND YELLOW ON A WHITE SLIP, AKIN TO 'TANG WARE'.



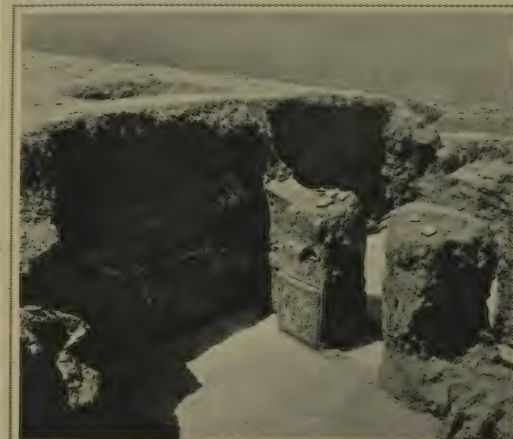
10. INSCRIBED WITH A REPEATED WORD—PROBABLY THE ARABIC *Barak* ("Blessed") STYLIZED: A FINE GLAZED BOWL, CONSIDERED TO BE A TENTH CENTURY SAMANID EXAMPLE. (Diameter, 8½ in.)

These photographs illustrate interesting discoveries at Nishapur, in the Iranian province of Khurasan, by an expedition from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. At Nishapur was born and died Omar Khayyam, the famous Persian poet and savant, of the eleventh and early twelfth century, and some of the excavations took place near his tomb. The results of the work have only recently been made public by an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum. Writing in its Bulletin, Dr. M. S. Dimand says: "In the spring of 1936 the Iranian Expedition resumed the work at Nishapur, which had begun with a trial dig in August, 1935. Before

starting actual excavations the members had to restore and prepare for shipment stucco reliefs discovered in 1935 in the mound called Sahi Poshan. These stucco panels, which may be assigned tentatively to the end of the Samanid period (874-999), reveal the decorative splendour of Iranian art. The finds of stucco and ceramics established the importance of Nishapur as one of the great artistic centres of the Islamic world. The pottery obtained is of the utmost value for the history of ceramic art in the Near East. With the aid of coins found in the ruins a group of Nishapur pottery, representing hitherto unknown types, may be assigned to the later

# THE 8TH AND 9TH CENTURIES: NISHAPUR REVEALED BEAUTIFUL PLASTER RELIEFS; AN EARLY WINEPRESS.

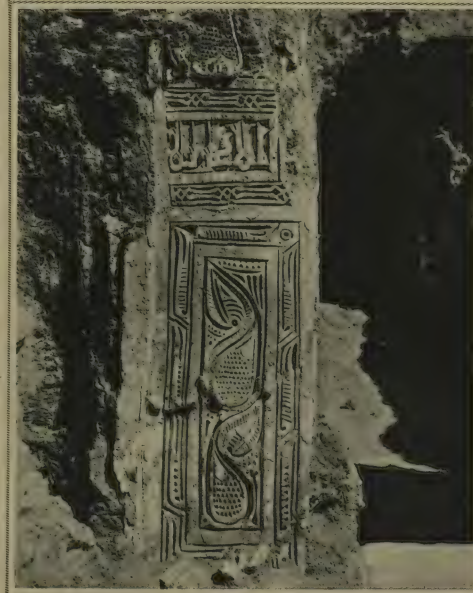
THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK.



6. SHOWING (IN CENTRE BESIDE DOORWAY) THE RELIEF ILLUSTRATED IN FIG. 3 IN POSITION ON THE WALL, WITH OTHERS FURTHER TO THE LEFT: A GENERAL VIEW OF ROOMS IN THE IWAN FOUND ON THE SAME PUSHAN SITE AT NISHAPUR.



7. FOUND BEHIND THE KUFIC INSCRIPTION ON THE PANEL IN FIG. 11: A FRAGMENT OF A FINER PAINTED INSCRIPTION, WITH LETTERS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE BOWL INSCRIPTION IN FIG. 4.



11. WITH THE INSCRIPTION *AL-KHAYYAM* ("POSTERITY") IN KUFIC LETTERS (AT THE TOP), BEHIND WHICH WAS FOUND THE PAINTED INSCRIPTION SHOWN IN FIG. 7: A PLASTER PANEL AT SAHI PUSHAN, SURMOUNTED BY A POMEGRANATE.



12. DISCOVERED DURING EXCAVATIONS NEAR THE GARDEN TOMB OF OMAR KHAYYAM AT NISHAPUR: A DOOR-JAMB DECORATED IN PLASTER RELIEF, DATING PROBABLY FROM THE LATTER PART OF THE TENTH CENTURY, ON THE SAHI PUSHAN SITE.

part of the eighth century or the beginning of the ninth. This archaeological evidence for dating early Islamic pottery is the first of its kind obtained on the soil of Iran." The same Bulletin contains a detailed account of the expedition's work by Mr. Charles K. Wilkinson, with a chapter on the plaster reliefs by Mr. Walter Hauser. Nishapur pottery has literary as well as archaeological interest, from certain famous lines in Omar's quatrains, as translated by Fitzgerald. So likewise has the winepress (Fig. 8), of which Mr. Wilkinson writes: "One of the rooms was fitted up for treading out wine. The simple hopper, built in the corner, was constructed of sun-dried bricks

covered with a coat of plaster. An earthenware pipe allowed the juices to run out of the press. An unglazed bowl set in plaster was conveniently placed to catch any spillings. In this was found an empty jar. Our landlord told us that similar constructions are even now in use for the making of wine." Mr. Wilkinson looks forward to further research on the great site at Nishapur (hitherto touched at only a few points) to elucidate problems in ceramics and enlarge the history of architecture. "To fulfil our programme," he says, "will require several seasons' uninterrupted work, and this should yield both valuable objects and archaeological information."





—CELERINA—  
ALTHOUGH CHILDREN  
HAVE AN OPEN INVITATION  
TO ALL SKATING DISPLAYS,  
THERE ARE MANY WHO SEEM  
TO PREFER, TRIPPING THROUGH HOLES  
IN THE CANVAS SCREENS—THE WELL-KNOWN  
CELERINA PHOTOGRAPHY BEAR, ADDING  
TO THE CIRCUS-LIKE ATMOSPHERE.



CRESTA CAN ALWAYS  
PROVIDE EXCITEMENT  
THE SCENARIUM ALONG  
THE MAIN-ROAD BEING A  
NATURAL BUFFER FOR  
RUNAWAY JOBSLEIGH TEAMS  
COMPETING ON THE FAMOUS  
NOM.



ON THE RAILWAY  
THROUGH THE BERNAINA PASS,  
BETWEEN ST. MORITZ AND TIERANO:  
A "SILENT" TRAIN HALTED WHEN SWISS ENGINEERS  
FIRE TORCHES-MARKING SLIDING TO BRING DOWN OVERHANGING  
MASSSES OF SNOW WHICH MIGHT PROVE A DANGER TO THE LINE.



—MUOTTAS MURAIGL—  
A SNOW-PLUGH AUTO-BUS CLEARING  
THE ROAD AFTER A SNOW-STOP.  
THE BUS SERVICES ARE A GREAT  
BOON TO SKIING PARTIES.



—PONTRESINA—  
THE KODENHOF ALWAYS HAS A MOST ANIMATED APPEARANCE.  
ITS TERRACE OF ICE-BAKES BEING A GREAT CENTRE FOR  
CURLING AND SKATING ENTHUSIASTS.



—SAMADEN—  
AFTER A HEAVY FALL  
OF SNOW, PASSERS-BY  
HAVE TO BE WARY OF  
SLIPPERY ANCHAGES  
WHILE THE ROOFS ARE BEING CLEARED.



—SAINT-FEL—  
THE GREAT ANNUAL  
DIAVOLEZZA SKI  
RACE, FROM FITZ PAUL  
TO PONTRESINA, IS  
OPENED BY RED  
"DIAVOLEZZA DEVILS"  
WHO DASH DOWN THE  
HAZARDOUS COURSE  
IN ADVANCE OF THE  
COMPETING CHAMPIONS.



AFTER A BIG  
SKIING EVENT  
DANCING GOES ON  
FAR INTO THE NIGHT  
IN ENDS VILLAGE  
RENDZVOUE NEAR  
THE COURSE.



THE SPREADING OF THE  
"PARTING" GUEST IS  
A CEREMONIOUS OCCASION  
AT EVERY SWISS HOTEL.

# COSMOPOLITANS IN SWITZERLAND: SOCIETY WINTERSPORTS IN THE UPPER ENGADINE

In the Engadine district of Switzerland are many famous winter sports centres. In our issue of January 15 we reproduced some sketches of life at St. Moritz. On these pages are scenes from Pontresina, and the neighbouring well-known resorts of Samaden and Celerina. Pontresina is close to the Italian border and many nationalities congregate there. It lies at a height of 5500 ft. Apart from its smart social life, it is famous for its great ski-jump,

the Bernina Leap, and for the Diavolezza ski-ing grounds, some of the finest in Switzerland. Both these names are connected with well-known annual contests. The Diavolezza lies amidst a world of fantastic winter beauty. The great descent begins near the Diavolezza hut, at 8230 ft., and leads over the Pers Glacier, to the Isla Persa, and continues, mainly in long, easy runs, to Morteratsch, in the valley above Pontresina. Crisp powder snow lies

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED

## FROM SKATING, CURLING, AND BOBBING TO DEVILS' RUN—AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

on it as late as May. But the Diavolezza run is only one of numbers in the neighbourhood of Pontresina, including easy, sunny slopes for beginners. Celerina, once a remote Swiss village, now a growing winter sports resort, lies below Pontresina, and only five minutes away from St. Moritz. It is a favoured finish for downhill runs from the Corviglia-Salver ski-slopes; and other runs are Muottas Muraigl, Boval Hut, and the Diavolezza, which is

easily reached from Celerina. Yet a little further down the valley again is Samaden, at an altitude of 5670 ft. It is extremely well equipped for all winter sports, and, in addition, being the chief village of the Upper Engadine, it abounds in interesting old houses, altogether a most picturesque little place, with a charm that is rather different from the cosmopolitan atmosphere of other resorts. At Samaden, however, is the Engadine airport.

LONDON NEWS" BY BRYAN DE GRINEAU.



# The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

JUBILEES and centenary celebrations are no uncommon occurrence in the world of the theatre, where scarcely a year goes by without its tribute to a star who first trod the boards with youthful feet five decades ago or to a famous dramatist whose works have survived the centuries. But when the word "anniversary" begins to crop up in connection with the much younger art of the kinema it carries with it an element of surprise, for the beginnings of the moving picture fall well within the memory of so many of us and the period of its growing-up has involved so many changes, so much experiment born of immaturity, that anniversaries sound an unexpectedly adult note, and "silver jubilees" come as a timely reminder of years of labour devoted to the development of screen-drama, be it by individual effort or by the combined action of a group of enthusiasts.



IN HIS TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR AS A FILM PRODUCER: MR. CECIL B. DEMILLE, WHOSE CURRENT FILM IS "THE BUCCANEER."

Mr. Cecil DeMille was born in 1881 at Ashfield, Massachusetts. He became an actor and made his first appearance at the Old Garden Theatre, in New York. In 1913 he turned to films. Regarded as the "father" of the big, spectacular motion picture, he has made sixty-four feature length films.

He prefers the broad outline, the frank sentiment, the simple humour, but when it comes to the superlatively spectacular he gets and gives full value in return for the breath-taking sums he himself has poured into his "set-pieces." "Cleopatra," gorgeous if not convincingly early Egyptian; "The Crusaders," with its curious interpolations of modern American colloquialisms; "The King of Kings," over ten years old, but still showing: these and many more come back to mind, not so much for their dramatic content, perhaps, but for their breadth of treatment and their magnificence.

Of late Mr. DeMille has turned his attention to America's "unsung heroes." "The Plainsman," one of last year's successes, revealed a chapter in the life of a pioneer, one Wild Bill Hickok, whose authentic adventures reached the screen in the form of a super-Western. Necessarily less luxurious in its settings than is usual in a DeMille picture, and, to its great advantage, considerably less luscious in outline, this breezy, galloping, quick-shooting picture has, nevertheless the size and sweep in which the director so delights, swarms of Redskins to circle in frenzied battle around a mere handful of white men, and the pictorial



"THE BUCCANEER," AT THE CARLTON: JEAN LAFITTE (FREDRIC MARCH) WITH HIS FELLOW-PIRATES, WHO ARE RELEASED IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY ASSIST THE AMERICANS IN DEFENDING NEW ORLEANS AGAINST THE BRITISH.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Cecil Blount DeMille entered the film industry. Actor, playwright, and stage producer before he turned his attention to the shadow-drama, he was soon to prove himself one of the great showmen of the screen as well as one of the first to exploit its spectacular possibilities to the full. In conjunction with Mr. Jesse L. Lasky, he established the Lasky Feature Players, from which concern the Paramount Famous-Lasky combination afterwards emerged. Large of vision and keenly alive to the magic of the camera—one remembers the then astonishing achievement of the dividing waters in the crossing of the Red Sea, the major thrill of "The Ten Commandments"—Mr. DeMille at one time earned the title of "The Bath Tub King," because of the elaborate bathing scenes he used in his films. The *soubriquet* was undeserved, for, as a matter of fact, his bath-tubs *de luxe* figured only in some seven pictures; whereas his latest film, "The Buccaneer" (Carlton), is Mr. DeMille's sixty-fourth work. But, like every good showman, he has always been prone to opulent *décor*s in the big productions that punctuate his twenty-five years of service to the screen and still remain clearly defined milestones on the highway of the kinema.

We are apt to regard the more recent preoccupation of the film-makers with historical subjects as an enlargement of horizons and a praiseworthy trend towards dramatic fiction based on fact. Yet Mr. DeMille it was who laid the foundation-stones of the historical drama. True, he shapes history and actuality to his own ends. He sees in them the opportunity for massive effects, for vast crowd-scenes, which he handles with undiminished vigour to this day, and for settings on the heroic scale. Not for him the sophisticated *finesse* of the up-to-date comedy nor the bitter flavour of the modern "slice of life" play.



"THE BUCCANEER": GRETCHEN (FRANCISKA GAAL) STRUGGLES TO FREE DOMINIQUE YOU (AKIM TAMIROFF), WHO IS PINNED DOWN BY THE LEGS DURING THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE AMERICAN SHIPS AND THE PIRATES. Cecil DeMille's latest picture, "The Buccaneer," deals with the life of that famous privateer, Jean Lafitte, who helped the Americans to repulse a British attack on New Orleans in 1812. Lafitte is in love with Annette (Margot Grahame), who wishes him to reform, but he eventually turns to Gretchen (Franciska Gaal), a little Dutch girl who had been captured by his men.

advantage of its majestic open-air background. Moreover, Mr. Gary Cooper's masterly command of "understatement" in the part of the hard-bitten plainsman added its own veracity to a picture that, whilst diverging from Mr. DeMille's earlier formula, will rank as one of his best.

In "The Buccaneer" the director harks back to his more sentimental and spectacular mood. Lifted though the story is from a colourful page of American history, it has all the quality of costume-melodrama and all the romance of those "noble pirate" yarns that were wont to entrance us in our youth. Jean Lafitte, the buccaneer hero and menace of the Gulf of Mexico, is a patriot at heart who refuses to betray the American flag for all he flies the "skull and cross-bones." He comes to the rescue of New Orleans with his guns and cut-throat crew, to confound the English troops in their attack on the town in 1812. He performs deeds of valour with never a curl out of place, immaculately tailored, gallant and debonair to the end, and though he loses a high-born sweetheart, there is, ready to hand to console him, a little Dutch girl of the conventional "soubrette" type—a part that has little reality to commend it, but serves to introduce the new DeMille discovery, Miss Franciska Gaal, a Hungarian who, within the familiar frame imposed on her, succeeds in being charming, lively, and intelligent. Mr. Fredric March, called upon to present a typical swashbuckling hero, does it with *panache* and admirable assurance, easily dominating the crowded, handsomely-costumed, highly picturesque canvases. The director's hall-mark is everywhere apparent, in the bustle of the pirate's market, in combat on the high seas, and in the very effective rally of the scattered bandits from their hide-outs in the swamps. "The Buccaneer" is history *à la* DeMille—history for the millions, and, therefore, translated into popular terms, but in its zest and its spectacle it is an opportune reminder of all that Mr. Cecil B. DeMille's courageous showmanship has given to the screen.

Yet another occasion for congratulation falls within February's frame, for, on Sunday the 20th, the enterprising Film Society presents its centenary programme.

Founded in 1925, the Society has made its influence felt in ever-widening circles not only amongst its own members, but in the growing number of kinemas whose work reflects a greater discrimination of the public, which is due to a large extent to the Society's activities. The Film Society, with its hospitable screen always ready to welcome the newcomer and the pioneer, the documentary, abstract or scientific film from every part of the world, the latest thing in cartoons side by side with the earliest examples of moving-pictures, has performed an invaluable task in raising the general level of public taste.

The Society provides the "earnest student" of the kinema with food that might be caviar to the general, but it has always shown an extremely catholic range in its choice of films and has, indeed, introduced to London a long list of pictures that subsequently proved outstanding, popular successes. Dr. Paul Czinner's "Der Träumende Mund," M. Sacha Guitry's "Roman d'un Tricheur," Herr Pabst's "Joyless Street" (in which Miss Greta Garbo took her first important rôle), M. Deschamps' saucy comedy "Le Rosier de Madame Husson" leap instantly to the mind in this connection. And our debt of gratitude grows when we consider the number of remarkable pictures brought to our knowledge by the Film Society. The Eisenstein films, the Pudovkin pictures, Mr. Fritz Lang's "Dr. Mabuse," and Mr. F. W. Murnau's fine "Tartuffe"; "The Murder of Karamazow" (in which we first met Miss Anna Sten); Mr. Paul Leni's "Waxworks"; and that screen classic, "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" swell a list too long for more than random selection. Stars of to-day, directors whose names are—or should be—familiar to all regular film-goers made their first bow to the British public under the auspices of the Film Society. It is easy to appreciate the difficulty of finding suitable films for showing by the Society, since its initial purpose has, been so ably carried out and the erstwhile narrow path it cut has opened up a fruitful country. It is therefore all the more to the credit of the Council that its wide-flung nets still draw in so much that is interesting, and so many catches so eminently suitable for public consumption.



"VESSEL OF WRATH," DUE AT THE REGAL ON FEBRUARY 24: GINGER TED (CHARLES LAUGHTON), BEACHCOMBER, AND MISS JONES (ELSA LANCHESTER), THE SCHOOLMISTRESS, FORCE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE JUNGLE TO COMBAT AN OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER AMONG THE NATIVES.

The Pommer-Laughton-Mayflower film version of W. Somerset Maugham's "Vessel of Wrath" is due at the Regal on February 24. Charles Laughton plays the part of the happy-go-lucky beachcomber, Ginger Ted, with a perfect foil in Elsa Lanchester as Miss Jones, the schoolmistress.



PERSONALITIES AND OCCASIONS OF THE WEEK:  
PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE; AND NOTABLE INCIDENTS.



HERR HITLER WITH HERR VON PAPEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA, WHO SUGGESTED THE SCHUSCHNIGG INTERVIEW, AT BERCHTESGADEN. Although Herr von Papen was mentioned among Ambassadors to be recalled, at the time of the German "purge" of February 4, he continued his duties at Vienna, pending appointment of a successor. It was reported on the 12th that a week previously he had gone to Herr Hitler's villa at Berchtesgaden, and persuaded the Führer to invite Dr. Schuschnigg to the now famous interview. Herr von Papen was concerned in the Austro-German Pact of 1936. (Wide World.)



CLIMBERS OF THE "IMPREGNABLE" MOUNT LUCANIA, IN THE YUKON: MESSRS. WASHBURN (RIGHT) AND BATES PHOTOGRAPH THEMSELVES NEAR THE SUMMIT.

The remarkable feat of the two young American mountaineers, Bradford Washburn and R. H. Bates, who ascended Mount Lucania (17,150 ft.), then the highest unclimbed peak in America, by themselves, is fully illustrated on pages 293, 294, 295 of this issue. (Photograph: B. Washburn.)



DR. VON SEYSS-INQUART. Minister of the Interior and Security in the rearranged Austrian Cabinet. This includes Dr. Schmidt, Foreign Minister, General Hülgerth, Vice-Chancellor, and Herr Glaise-Horselenau (previously reported Vice-Chancellor) as a Minister without Portfolio.



PRINCE PAUL TROUBETZKOY. Famous Russian sculptor. Died February 12; aged seventy-two. His work is to be found in nearly every museum in the world. Among his portraits were bronzes of Clemenceau, Tolstoy, Alexander III., and Rodin. Once stated he had been a sculptor since he was eight. (Planet.)



SIR SHENTON THOMAS. Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States since 1934. Inaugurated the Singapore naval base on Feb. 14 by opening the new King George VI. Graving Dock, which can accommodate the largest warship yet built. (Bassano.)



MR. A. PEARSON. Elected (Socialist) M.P. in the by-election for the Pontypridd Division of Glamorgan on February 12, with a majority of 7349 over Lady (Rhys) Williams (L.N.). Is chairman of Pontypridd Urban Council, and a member of Glamorgan County Council. (Barratt.)



MR. THOMAS ROME. A well-known figure in shipping circles, and Chairman, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, for a number of years. Died February 10; aged eighty-five. For long associated with the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., becoming Chairman in 1908. (Elliott and Fry.)



CAPTAIN J. H. R. YARDLEY. Second in command of the expedition against the East African Turkanas in 1917, which he described in his "Paragon; or, Eddies in Equatoria." Died February 14; aged fifty-six. He served with distinction in France, and also in Egypt under Sir Archibald Murray. (Barratt.)



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER PRESENTED WITH A CHEESE AT A GLOUCESTERSHIRE DINNER IN LONDON: RECEIVING THE GIFT FROM LADY DAVIDSON, M.P.

The Duke of Gloucester was guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Gloucestershire Society in London, held recently at the May Fair Hotel. Major-General Sir Fabian Ware (on the right in our photograph) was chairman. During the evening a Gloucester cheese from Lord Bledisloe's farm at Lydney was presented to the Duke by Lady Davidson, M.P. for Hemel Hempstead. The Duke spoke on the preservation of the countryside. (Keystone.)



A PATRIARCH AS PREMIER OF RUMANIA: DR. MIRON CRISTEA, PRIMATE OF THE RUMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, HEAD OF A NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

On February 10 King Carol formed a new Cabinet of National Union, and appointed as Premier the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church of Rumania, Dr. Miron Cristea, with seven ex-Premiers as Ministers without Portfolio. Martial law was declared, and the Constitution is to be revised. Dr. Cristea was one of the three Regents of Rumania between King Ferdinand's death and Prince Carol's return. (Associated Press.)



THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE LATE MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S ELDEST DAUGHTER: MISS ISHBEL MACDONALD WITH HER FIANCE, MR. NORMAN RIDGLEY.

It has been announced that Miss Ishbel MacDonald is to marry Mr. Norman Ridgley, of Speen, Bucks, with whom she became acquainted after she took over the seventeenth-century inn, "Ye Olde Plow," near Speen, early in 1936. Mr. Ridgley is a house decorator, and captain of the Darts Club at the inn. It is understood that the wedding will take place fairly soon, and that the couple will keep on the inn and reside there. (Topical.)



# THE RUSSIAN POLAR "ODYSSEY": A THOUSAND MILES ON DRIFTING ICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PLANET NEWS.



THE SOVIET ICE-BREAKER "TAIMYR" SENT TO PICK UP RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS TRAVELLING SOUTHWARD FROM THE NORTH POLE ON DRIFTING ICE-FLOES: THE SHIP THAT BLASTED HER WAY THROUGH PACK-ICE WITH DYNAMITE.



AN AEROPLANE BEING HOISTED ABOARD THE "TAIMYR" BEFORE SHE LEFT MURMANSK ON THE RESCUE EXPEDITION: A MEANS OF COMMUNICATING WITH THE DRIFTING PARTY TRIED RECENTLY WITHOUT SUCCESS OWING TO STORMS AND CRACKING ICE.



A CAMP AT THE NORTH POLE: THE STARTING-POINT OF THE RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPLORERS ON AN ARCTIC ICE-FLOE SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL TENT INSCRIBED "U.S.S.R. DRIFTING EXPEDITION OF THE MAIN NORTH SEA ROUTE, 1937," AND BEARING THE SIGN OF THE HAMMER AND SICKLE.



LEADER OF THE ICE-FLOE PARTY: IVAN PAPANIN (AWARDED THE TITLE "HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION" AND THE ORDER OF LENIN); WITH ONE OF THE EXPEDITION'S DOGS.



WHERE ICE IS USED AS BUILDING MATERIAL: IVAN PAPANIN ABOUT TO ADD ANOTHER ICE-BLOCK TO A PROTECTIVE WALL OF THAT SUBSTANCE CONSTRUCTED ROUND A TENT ON A DRIFTING FLOE.



THE ICE-DRIFT GROUP IN MOSCOW: (L. TO R.) E. T. KRENKEL, WIRELESS OPERATOR; IVAN D. PAPANIN, LEADER; E. K. FEDOROV, MAGNETOLOGIST AND ASTRONOMER; P. P. SHIRSHOV, HYDRO-BIOLOGIST.

It was reported on February 15 that the ice-breaker "Taimyr" was making a fresh attempt to reach the four Russian scientists who, since last May, have travelled about 1000 miles on drifting ice-floes, southward from the North Pole, gathering information invaluable to meteorologists, airmen, and explorers. Their position became precarious when the floes began to break up, and, as anticipated, a rescue expedition was necessary. When the "Taimyr" arrived at a point 25 miles away, communication was established by light signals. An attempt was then made to

launch aeroplanes, but failed owing to a storm and cracking ice, after a taking-off space had been cleared, and the aeroplanes had to be re-embarked. The storm set the ice in motion again, and it was hoped that the ship, by utilising fissures thus formed, might be able to smash a way through to the ever-dwindling floe bearing the four explorers. It was expected that another Arctic ship, the "Murman," would come up with the "Taimyr" on the 15th, and that a third, the "Yermak," would arrive a few days later. The Danish authorities in Greenland are also sending help.



WARLIKE "FIREWORKS": PROPAGANDA BY ROCKET FROM FRANCO'S LINES IN SPAIN.



WAR PROPAGANDA BY ROCKET, A DEVICE EMPLOYED BY BOTH SIDES IN SPAIN: A ROCKET BEING FIRED FROM BEHIND FRANCO'S LINES; AND (INSET) LOADING THE ROCKET WITH ITS CARGO OF PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.

Propaganda has played a great part in the Spanish Civil War and a number of new devices have been produced to disseminate it. We illustrate here the use of the propaganda rocket. The photographs form part of the film taken in General Franco's territory by Universal Talking News and recently brought to England. Mr. R. E. Jeffrey, the camera-man, stated in a Press interview

that he was allowed to photograph everything except guns, 'planes and aerodromes. "Both sides," he said, "have invented a new technique in propaganda. A rocket with a range of a mile and a half scatters 1000 pamphlets at a time, and Franco uses a German van with sound equipment, six loud-speakers, and cables three-quarters of a mile long." (Universal Talking News.)

PEACEFUL "FIREWORKS": DYNAMITING THE REMAINS OF THE NIAGARA FALLS BRIDGE.



SEVERING INTO SECTIONS THE WRECK OF THE NIAGARA FALLS VIEW BRIDGE, WHICH WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY JAMMED ICE-FLOES, IN ORDER THAT IT MIGHT SINK AND CLEAR THE RIVER: DYNAMITE CHARGES EXPLODING IN SHOWERS OF FLAME.

In our last issue we illustrated the destruction of the famous Niagara Falls View Bridge by ice-floes piled up against its foundations. Attempts to reduce the pressure of the ice by dynamiting the floes failed and the bridge collapsed on January 27. The wreckage threatened to make the ice-jam even worse, and it was decided to break it up into sections by dynamite. Twelve charges

were inserted, totalling half a ton of explosive; and the spectacular "fireworks" display they gave is illustrated here. It was hoped the broken sections of the bridge would easily sink in the river as soon as the ice began to break up. Meanwhile, it has been decided to erect a new bridge on the same spot. (Associated Press.)





A NEWLY REVEALED VAN DE VELDE *GRISAILLE* SHOWING A YACHT IN WHICH CHARLES II. STARTED FOR ENGLAND: AN ECHO OF THE RESTORATION, IN 17TH-CENTURY DUTCH MARITIME ART.

The above *grisaille*, or pen-painting, is a notable example of a technique which is well illustrated in an extensive and important collection of pictures at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. It is drawn on panel and fully signed by William van de Velde the Elder (1611-1693), who himself established, if he did not originate, this art of pen-and-ink drawing fixed with varnish. Like so many other seventeenth-century Dutch marine pictures, this example derives from an English collection. It shows yachts and small craft in a Dutch roadstead, with arquebusiers and pikemen on the left, drinking at an inn, whose wine is advertised by the bush hung above the entrance. For closer identification of the subject, the picture must be studied in relation to three other *grisailles* by the same artist, one belonging in 1926 to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands, the other

two in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam. In each of these pictures there appears on the extreme right an inn like that on the left above, and all three include the yacht shown, port-bow view, in the middle distance towards the left. This *Prinsenvracht*—the yacht of the Princes of Orange—had belonged to Prince Frederik Henry, who became *Stadtholder* in 1625 and died in 1647. The Rijksmuseum pictures also incorporate the beautiful yacht shown above in starboard-quarter view on the right. This yacht, of which a drawing by the elder Van de Velde (possibly a study for the present picture) is preserved in the Nederlandsch Historisch Scheepvaart Museum at Amsterdam, was built in 1646-7 for Prince William II, father of our William III, when he became *Stadtholder*. In this vessel Charles II. sailed in 1660 from the Moesdyk to Delft, on his way to ascend the English

throne. Thus, doubtless, a connection exists between the three Dutch pictures and the above example. The problem of identifying the scene is more complicated. The Rijksmuseum paintings are described, respectively, as "The Prince's Yacht and the States' Yacht at the Moesdyk awaiting Charles II. of England and the Duke of York" and "The Prince's Yacht and the States' Yacht leaving the Moesdyk in 1660 with Charles II. and the Duke of York on board." These descriptions were given apparently because the yacht in which Charles sailed appears in both pictures. Against this view, G. C. E. Crone, in his book on Dutch Yachts, raises two objections: firstly, Prince Hendrik's *grisaille* omits this yacht, and, secondly, the Rijksmuseum pictures contain architectural features incompatible with the Moesdyk. Crone supposes the scene to represent a view

from the Island of Tholen towards Bergen-op-Zoom. The large *bezaan* yacht, however, seen above in the foreground, does not figure in the other pictures. This fact suggests that the relation between them is not "photographic" or historical, but artistic and compositional. Certainly, the subject is inspired by the artist's admiration for those beautiful yachts which infected Charles II., who, in turn, infected his subjects, with a passion for yachting; and no one could more faithfully delineate ships than the elder Van de Velde. But he was not merely an archaeological "photographer"; he delighted in variations. The present picture may be best regarded as one of his most exquisite variations on the theme of "Yachts and small craft at anchor by the shore." The *grisaille* measures 30½ by 42½ inches. For purposes of reproduction, we have here removed part of the sky.



# PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ABROAD: EVENTS IN INDIA, GREECE AND SINGAPORE.



DEMOLISHING BUILDINGS LEFT IN AN UNSAFE CONDITION BY THE EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA: A TRACTOR PULLING DOWN A CHIMNEY-STACK.

The earthquake at Quetta in 1935 left many of the buildings in a dangerous condition and, as their sites are required for rebuilding, they are now being quickly demolished. In some cases, the Civil Reconstruction authorities have been assisted by the Royal Engineers, as when the tower of St. Andrew's Church was blown up recently (illustrated in our issue of January 15) and also when St. Mary's Church was destroyed in the same way last August. It has been found that the



ANOTHER METHOD OF DEMOLITION AT QUETTA: A CATERPILLAR-TRACTOR PUSHING DOWN A WALL IN ORDER TO CLEAR THE SITE FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

caterpillar-tractor is more effective than the usual gangs of housebreakers and, as our photographs show, they are employed in two ways. Where the object which has to be felled is lofty, the tractor pulls it down with the aid of wire ropes; while smaller objects, such as walls, are pushed over by means of a "battering-ram" attached in front. The new buildings are being built in such a way as to be earthquake-proof.



THE FUNERAL OF PRINCE NICHOLAS OF GREECE, FATHER OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT: THE PROCESSION, WITH THE COFFIN BORNE ON A GUN-CARRIAGE, IN THE RUE D'HERMES, ATHENS.

After lying in state in the Cathedral in Athens while a long procession of people filed past to pay their last respects, the coffin of Prince Nicholas of Greece was borne through the principal streets of Athens on a gun-carriage on February 12 for burial in the royal family tomb at Tatoi. Dense crowds thronged the streets and stood in silence as the procession passed. Immediately behind the coffin walked Prince Nicholas's nephew, King George of Greece, and his three sons-in-law, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, the Duke of Kent, and Count Toerrine. (Associated Press.)



MOURNERS IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF PRINCE NICHOLAS: (FROM L. TO R.) PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA, KING GEORGE OF GREECE, AND THE DUKE OF KENT. (Planet.)



THE R.A.F. AT SINGAPORE, WHERE THE NEW GRAVING DOCK HAS JUST BEEN OPENED: MACHINES IN FLIGHT OVER THE CIVIL AERODROME. (Topical.)

The combined exercises at Singapore were based on the idea of an offensive against the place from a secret base hundreds of miles away. Thirty warships, 10,000 men, and 60 planes took part. First attempts to attack by sea and air were foiled. A destroyer raid was beaten off, and raiding aeroplanes heading for the R.A.F. base located before arrival and dealt with. These attempts were succeeded by an intensive attack by all arms of the enemy fleet. In the course of this,



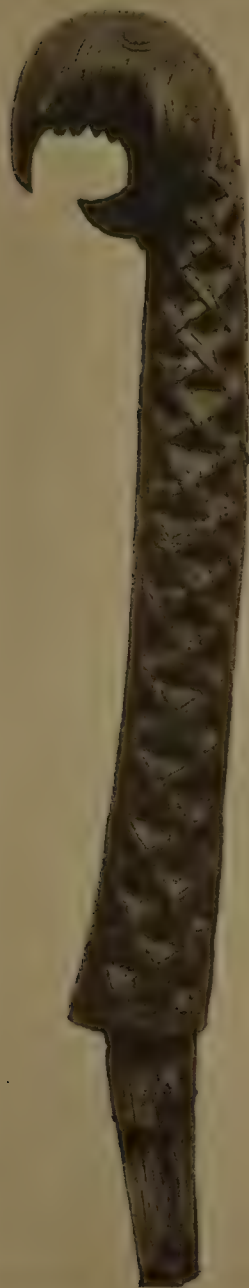
TROOPS EXERCISING IN THE SINGAPORE AREA: A PARTY OF JOHORE NATIVE INFANTRY WITH TIN HATS AND A LEWIS GUN. (Topical.)

Singapore had its first "black-out," which was described as "fairly satisfactory." The attackers succeeded in gaining a footing on certain beaches but were later driven off. A hostile convoy was located by air patrols four hours before it could enter the straits, in spite of the moonless night; and, in the later stages, the approach of the enemy was illuminated by parachute flares and searchlights; while aeroplanes spotted for the shore batteries.



## PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS FOR ART-LOVERS:

A PURCHASE; NOTABLE RECONSTRUCTIONS; MODERN AND ANTIQUE STATUARY.



THE MOST IMPOSING VIKING ANTIQUITY OUTSIDE SCANDINAVIA ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM: THE STEM- OR STERN-POST OF A SHIP.



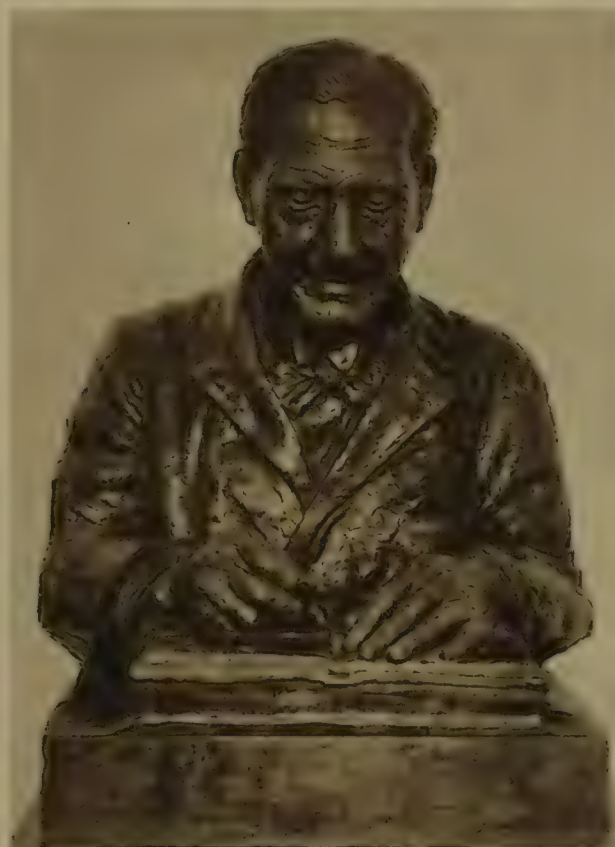
RESEMBLING THE MYTHICAL SEA-SERPENT IN APPEARANCE! DETAIL OF THE HEAD OF THE MONSTER, CARVED IN OAK, FROM A VIKING SHIP.

The British Museum recently acquired, with substantial aid from the National Art-Collections Fund and from the Christy Trustees, a carved-oak stem- or stern-post, representing the head of a monster, from a Danish ship of the ninth century. It has been described as the most imposing Viking antiquity outside Scandinavia and was dredged up some years ago from the bed of the River Scheldt, in Belgium. In appearance the monster resembles the popular idea of a sea-serpent, with its large beaked head and wicked-looking teeth; but experts are inclined, at the moment, to take the view that it represents a bird rather than a dragon or one of the water-monsters which are a feature of Scandinavian literature. The long neck is ornamented with strapwork of the Carolingian type. An official of the Museum has stated: "It is the only large-size monster head carved end of a ship of that period, and if, as believed, it is Danish, it is the largest surviving fragment of the type of craft that attacked this country and the Lowlands in the ninth century."



THE MASTERPIECE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A DWIGHT STONEWARE FIGURE OF NEPTUNE.

The well-known Restoration potter, John Dwight, of Oxford, made not only mugs, bottles and bowls, but also a number of remarkable busts and statuettes in stone-ware. These were modelled in the potter's clay. The designer may have been the youthful Grinling Gibbons.



A BUST OF SIR ARTHUR KEITH BY MISS KATHLEEN PARBURY—PRESENTED TO HIM BY OLD PUPILS.

At the conclusion of a lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons on "The Prehistoric People of Mount Carmel," given by that famous anthropologist, Sir Arthur Keith, on February 14, Sir Cuthbert Wallace presented him with a bronze bust of himself by Miss Kathleen Parbury, on behalf of his friends and old pupils. Sir Arthur Keith's contributions to this paper from time to time are familiar to our readers.



THE SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF THE FRAGMENTS OF AN ARCHAIC GREEK STATUE: THE HORSEMAN—WITH HEAD FROM THE LOUVRE AND TORSO FROM ATHENS.

The integration of the fragments of which this figure of a horseman from the Archaic sculpture of the Acropolis was composed was a triumph of archaeological ingenuity; for the head was in the Louvre and the torso was in Athens. The idea was due to an Englishman, the late Mr. Humphry Payne, Director of the English School at Athens. In this photograph the torso and fragment of the horse are represented by casts.



AS NOW EXCAVATED AND RESTORED: THE LION OF AMPHIPOLIS (IN MACEDONIA), PERHAPS COMMEMORATING THE FAMOUS BATTLE BETWEEN ATHENIANS AND SPARTANS IN 422 B.C.

The Lion of Amphipolis, after lying for centuries in fragments, has now been restored through the efforts of Mr. Lincoln McVeagh, American Minister to Greece. It is thought possible that the lion was set up as a memorial to soldiers killed in the battle of Amphipoli in 422 B.C., in which Brasidas, the great Spartan general, routed the Athenians and was killed.



## STORM DAMAGE AND FLOODING BY SEA AND RIVER : GALE HAVOC IN SEASIDE TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY.



TORN UP BY THE POUNDING SEAS: THE BROKEN SURFACE OF THE PROMENADE AT MARGATE LITTERED WITH SHINGLE LEFT BY THE WAVES. (Pland.)

On February 12, Margate experienced the worst seas for forty years. The sea-defences were extensively damaged and the pounding of the waves on the promenade tore up the surfacing in large patches and left the front littered with shingle. The centre portion of the pier was breached, and the heavy timbers were thrown up on each side of the gap like straws. The conditions at Margate were typical of those prevailing at other seaside resorts along the East Coast.



BREACHED BY THE SEA: THE CENTRE PORTION OF MARGATE PIER WITH ITS HEAVY TIMBER THROWN UP ON EACH SIDE OF THE GAP AFTER THE WORST STORM IN FORTY YEARS. (Keystone.)



SURROUNDED BY WATER AND PARTIALLY EVACUATED: THE VILLAGE OF HORSEY, NEAR GREAT YARMOUTH, AS SEEN FROM THE AIR. (Photopress.)

The village of Horsey, near Great Yarmouth, was isolated by the sea which, during the week-end, swept over the nearby sand-hills and penetrated about four miles inland. Villagers were rescued by punts and a motor-boat, and evacuated, leaving only about twenty people in the village itself. Cattle and horses in the fields were drowned, as very little could be done to save them. Major Buxton, Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, who lives at Horsey Hall, organised relief measures.



THE THAMES AT ITS HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE THE DISASTROUS FLOODS OF 1928: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING WATER WELLING UP BETWEEN THE PAVING-STONES ALONG THE EMBANKMENT DURING THE HIGH TIDE. (G.P.U.)



THE "DISCOVERY" FLOATING ON A LEVEL WITH THE EMBANKMENT ROADWAY: AN UNUSUAL LONDON "SIGHT" DUE TO THE HIGH TIDE. (G.P.U.)

On the night of February 12, a strict watch was kept on the Thames after a warning of an unusually high tide had been received. The river rose level with the Embankment, the highest it has been since the disastrous floods of 1928, and overflowed at Belvedere Road and

opposite the Fire Brigade Station near Chelsea Bridge. On the Surrey side the water covered the road and several houses at Chiswick Mall were flooded. A peculiar sight was the way the water welled up between the paving-stones along the Embankment.



# THE WEEK-END GALE: THE SEA ON LAND AND AS A DESTROYER'S ENEMY.



A SIGN-POST IN THE SEA! AT SALTHOUSE, NEAR CROMER, WHERE THE RAGING WATERS, PILED UP BY AN EIGHTY-MILE-AN-HOUR GALE, FLOODED THE MARSHES AND SUBMERGED THE COAST ROAD; IN SOME PLACES, TO A DEPTH OF TEN FEET. (*Topical.*)



BADLY HOLED AND AGROUND IN NORTH BAY, SCARBOROUGH: AN AERIAL VIEW OF H.M. DESTROYER "WALRUS," WHICH BROKE ADRIFT FROM THE TUG WHICH WAS TOWING HER TO SHEERNESS FOR DOCKING; HER CREW OF FOUR HAVING TO ESCAPE ON A RAFT. (*Associated Press.*)

The great week-end gale, which reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour, was responsible for serious flooding and disaster. At Salthouse, near Cromer, the sea was driven inland over the marshes and, in some places, the coast road was ten feet under water. Extensive damage was done all along the North Norfolk coast. On February 12, the destroyer "Walrus," which was being towed from Rosyth to Sheerness for docking, broke adrift from her tug off Whitby and was

driven into the North Bay at Scarborough, where she struck a reef of rock some two hundred yards from high-water mark before help could be given by other vessels. A rocket-brigade fired life-lines out to the ship, but, meanwhile, her skeleton crew of four had launched a raft and succeeded in reaching the land. One was injured and the others were suffering from severe shock and exhaustion. At low-water, holes could be seen in the destroyer's sides.



# CHINA'S "VICTORY" ARMY—WITH MOTORISED UNITS AND AMPHIBIOUS TANKS.



THE MODERN, GERMAN-TRAINED CORE OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S "VICTORY" ARMY: A WELL-EQUIPPED MOTORISED UNIT BEING ADDRESSED BY ITS COMMANDER BEFORE A MARCH.



A MOTORISED CHINESE UNIT: LINES OF WELL-KEPT MOTOR-CYCLES AND SIDE-CARS; WITH LORRIES AT THE BACK.

IN an interview with Reuter's correspondent last month, General Chiang Kai-Shek outlined his plans for the defence of China. "I am training a new army," he then stated. "It will take me two months to rebuild the divisions shattered at Shanghai."

*(Continued below)*



ANTI-AIRCRAFT TRAINING IN ONE OF THE CRACK CHINESE FORMATIONS: A PARTY WITH A MACHINE-GUN ON A SPECIAL HIGH-ANGLE MOUNTING.



A CHINESE TANK, SUCH AS THOSE THAT MADE A SPORADIC APPEARANCE IN THE SHANGHAI FIGHTING: A LIGHT MODEL WITH A SMALL GUN.



A CHINESE MOTORISED COLUMN TAKES THE ROAD—THE STATE OF THE TYRES SEEMING TO INDICATE THAT THE VEHICLES ARE BRAND-NEW.

Henceforth our resistance will not be concentrated at certain key points. We shall utilise the size of our country and harass the Japanese Army continuously. We shall have to withdraw further into the West of China, but we shall go on fighting. All the Chinese Government leaders are united on this. The main purpose of my operations will be to keep a large Japanese army on Chinese soil. As the months go by, Japan will find this an increasing strain." Previously, in December, he had emphasised the same side of his strategy, saying: "Prolonged resistance is not to be found in Nanking nor in the big cities, but in the villages throughout China and in the fixed determination of the people. The time must come when Japan's military strength will be completely exhausted, thus giving us ultimate victory."



A PARTY OF CHINESE ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC PISTOLS WITH MOVABLE STOCKS—POSSIBLY A CYCLIST FORMATION; INCLUDING A YOUNG OFFICER IN THE CENTRE (WITH FIELD-GLASSES).



A CHINESE AMPHIBIOUS TANK: A VERY UP-TO-DATE MACHINE WHICH CLOSELY RESEMBLES IN APPEARANCE THE CARDEN-LLOYD "SWIMMING" TANK, ILLUSTRATED BY US IN 1931.





WITH A MODERNISED UNIT IN CHINA'S "VICTORY" ARMY: AN OFFICER ON HIS GERMAN-MADE "ZÜNDAPP" MOTOR-CYCLE; AND FULLY EQUIPPED WITH AUTOMATIC PISTOL, MOTORING GOGGLES AND FIELD-GLASSES.



INTENSIFYING GERMANY'S DRIVE FOR ECONOMIC "AUTARCHY":



HOW GERMANY'S "FOUR-YEAR PLAN" FOR ECONOMIC "AUTARCHY" PENETRATES EVERY SPHERE OF THE PEOPLE'S LIFE: KEY BLANKS MADE FROM MAGNESIUM, TO HAVE IRON



THE USE OF "BUNA"—SYNTHETIC RUBBER INSTEAD OF IMPORTED NATURAL RUBBER: AN EXHIBITION ARRANGED TO DEMONSTRATE THE WEARING QUALITIES OF THIS SUBSTANCE.



ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION OF THE POTENTIALITIES OF "BUNA": HOSE-PIPS OF DIFFERENT SIZES MADE WITH SYNTHETIC RUBBER WORKING AT HIGH PRESSURE.



LEATHER FROM THE SEA!—LADY'S SHOES MADE OF COLOURED FISHSKIN.



THE REPLACEMENT OF METALS—SUCH AS LEAD AND IRON—WITH LESS VALUABLE MATERIALS: HEAVY PIPING MADE OF GLASS; WITH THE SPECIAL CONNECTING PIECES DEVISED.



HUSBANDING GERMANY'S STOCK OF LUBRICANTS: HANDLING OIL RECLAIMED FROM INDUSTRIES AND GARAGES, CLEANED AND READY FOR RE-USE.



USING ARTIFICIAL TEXTILES TO REPLACE IMPORTED MATERIALS IN UPHOLSTERY: A CHAIR WITH PADDING OF CELLULOSE FABRIC AND CELLULOSE COTTON-WOOL.



EGG-WHITE FROM "FISH-FLLOUR"—VALUABLE ALBUMEN SUCCESSFULLY PRODUCED FROM THIS SOURCE AND DEPRIVED OF ALL PECULIAR ODOUR.

Her Hitler declared in 1936, at the Nuremberg Party Congress: "Within four years, Germany must be completely independent of foreign imports of all those materials that we can produce for ourselves." This was the genesis of the famous Four-Year Plan, which is now being extended and vigorously directed by Field-Marshal Goring. It affects every aspect of German life and necessitates an intensified use of substitute materials. To give a few examples: door-handles and other fittings are made

of milk by-products; soap is produced from coal by-products to save fats; artificial wool replaces natural wool, and synthesised petrol the imported product; dishes, mouldings, cash registers, even tobacco pipes are produced from artificial resins, and substances like Bakelite (which is already well known in Britain); sausages from fish (to save beef and pork) and with cellulose-tissue skins; and spun glass (takes the place of asbestos, for insulating purposes in buildings and elsewhere (this, again,

ERSATZ AND WASTE-UTILISATION IN THE "FOUR-YEAR PLAN."



THE FOUR-YEAR PLAN IN THE LARDER AND THE KITCHEN: SAUSAGE SKINS MADE OF CELLULOSE TISSUE (NOT ALTOGETHER A NEW DEVICE IN GERMANY)—FOR SAUSAGES WHICH ARE SOMETIMES OF FISH.



FISH-BONES INSTEAD OF BRISTLES IN A HEAVY TYPE OF BRUSH: ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE INGENUITY WHICH ARRANGES THAT NOTHING SHALL BE WASTED IN THE FOUR-YEAR PLAN ORGANISATION.



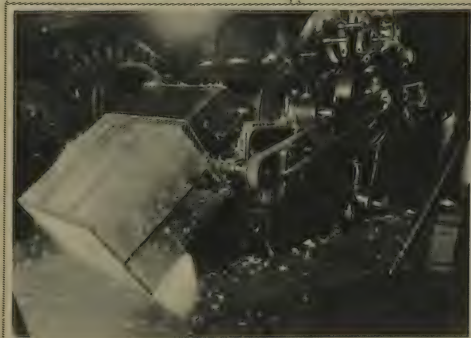
A SUBSTANCE WHICH CAN BE USED OVER AND OVER AGAIN AND ADAPTED TO MANY PURPOSES: COLLECTING WASTEPAPER FOR PULPING.



A USE FOR WASTEPAPER, PERHAPS NOT UNCONNECTED WITH THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN FOR COLONIES!—SORTING OUT THE "BOUGIES" OF TROPICAL HELMETS PRESSED FROM PULP.



THE TEUTONIC THOROUGHNESS OF THE "FOUR-YEAR PLAN," WHICH SEEMS TO OMIT NO DETAIL: WOODEN BOTTLE-STOPPERS DESIGNED TO REDUCE IMPORTS OF CORK.



IN ONE OF THE GERMAN ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FACTORIES, NOW WORKING AT HIGH PRESSURE: CELLULOSE MATERIAL UNDERGOING AN "OPENING-UP" PROCESS.



GLASSWOOL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ASBESTOS OR CORK IN BUILDING: A SUBSTANCE USEFUL FOR INSULATING PURPOSES—BEING SO USED IN THIS COUNTRY.

is a device fairly widely used in England). Finally, there is the feature of the Four-Year Plan which has attracted most attention in this country: the development of synthetic rubber known as "Buna." The first synthetic rubber was invented as long ago as 1916, when Germany was under blockade. The method of production utilised coke and lime as the primary materials. They were heated in an electric furnace to produce calcium carbide, which, by the action of water, yielded acetylene.

This, in turn, under proper conditions, reacted with water to form acetic acid. Other steps in the process involved the formation, in sequence, of calcium acetate, acetone, pinacene, and dimethyl butadiene. The dimethyl butadiene yielded soft and hard methyl rubber. The process was somewhat long and intricate. Whether the problem of producing "Buna" with the same wearing qualities as natural rubber, and at a comparable cost, has actually been solved in Germany is not known.





## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

A SECOND VISIT TO THE "OLD LONDON" EXHIBITION: SILVER AND FURNITURE.

By FRANK DAVIS.

WITH the exception of a single item, the silver in the "Old London" Exhibition is as distinguished a collection of fine and interesting London pieces as one could wish to see, ranging in date from a beautiful little cup of 1496, lent by Lady Louis Mountbatten, to an elaborate and monumental soup-tureen of 1836 belonging to the Duke of Gloucester.

There can be no dictation in matters of taste in this country, but I venture to suggest that the inkstand of Fig. 1 is the noblest yet made. Perhaps sentiment has something to do with this opinion, for it belongs to H.M. Treasury, and I like to think of successive Chancellors, or at least Permanent Under-Secretaries of State, signing "chits" for millions with the aid of a fine quill and of this inkstand. Seriously, its simplicity and beautiful proportions make it a model of its kind, and the ball-and-claw feet somehow add a touch of richness to a design which might otherwise be thought a trifle too austere. The date of this is 1685, and it bears the arms of



1. "THE NOBLEST INKSTAND YET MADE": AN EXTREMELY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 17TH-CENTURY SILVERSMITH'S ART—LENT TO THE "OLD LONDON" EXHIBITION BY H.M. TREASURY.

The opening of the "Old London" loan exhibition at Sir Philip Sassoon's house, 45, Park Lane, was fixed for February 15. It is being held in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, and is the ninth of the now famous series which have been held for the same purpose. In our last issue we dealt with the pictures in the exhibition. On this page the writer discusses the silver and furniture. The Treasury inkstand dates from 1685 and is engraved with the arms of James II. and the ciphers of William and Mary.

ancient power over the craft—every gold and silver piece made in London has to be marked at the Assay Office at Goldsmiths' Hall—and is at this very moment performing wonders in raising the standards of modern design and giving to the artist a proper sense of his own dignity. Those who think that we in this country still have a contribution to make to the silversmiths' craft are hereby notified in advance that the Company, with six centuries of tradition behind it, is arranging an exhibition at its own Hall in Foster Lane during the summer, at which it will be possible to see the best designs of 1938, including the plate made for the new Cathedral at Guildford—an enterprise which I hope will receive the publicity it deserves.

The City has been very generous in its loans to this Park Lane exhibition—one illustration must suffice, chosen almost at random (Fig. 2), the Standing Salt presented to the Cloth-workers' Company in 1676. Even by this date, the ceremonial use of a fine salt-cellar at a dinner had lost its ancient significance, but it is interesting to see how the tradition lingered on, for the Corporation of London has lent what must be the latest of all of them—a silver piece of a similar character, though in accordance with the taste of the time, dated as late as 1731.

The furniture and tapestry are no less well chosen and displayed, and there is something for most tastes,

from the most severe Queen Anne to the not always happy extravagances of George IV. Perhaps not everyone will approve of the elegant piece of nonsense shown in Fig. 3, because one really can't use it for writing; but if it is not severely practical, it has other virtues; e.g., lovely proportions and wonderful colour. The thing is made of walnut, whose dull richness is set off by the faded scarlet of the interior. A fitting companion to it in a short notice is the chair of Fig. 4, covered in Soho Tapestry, with shell decoration at the knees—as good a chair from the early days of mahogany as it is possible to imagine (period about 1725; the little bureau is presumably to be dated about 1710). The furniture really provides an almost ideal key to an appreciation of the best work of the eighteenth-century London cabinet-maker, and is set out to great advantage with one of the Hampton Court tapestries—"The Battle of Solebay"—for background and with the light caught



2. THE WILLIAMSON STANDING SALT; PRESENTED TO THE CLOTH-WORKERS' COMPANY IN 1676: A MOST SIMPLE AND DIGNIFIED PIECE OF SILVER.

up by a remarkable early eighteenth-century commode from Longford Castle—a severely rectangular object with a lacquer top, sides and front carved over all their surface and gilt. I recognise that the description might be applied to one of those awful Victorian frames that owners of fine pictures still persist in hanging on their walls—things that a friend of mine calls very aptly "brass fenders"—but in this case the gilding is not up to the gold standard, with the happiest result. It is hardly necessary to add that fine things skillfully arranged in a spacious private house acquire an intimacy which can scarcely be achieved in a museum.

The difficulty of knowing where to stop in arranging a mixed exhibition of this kind must be considerable: it is so easy to overcrowd, or to overweight one section as against another. In this case, the demands of painting, silver, furniture and ceramics (there's some excellent seventeenth-century Lambeth, and eighteenth-century Bow and Chelsea) have been very happily supplied, and there is every hope that the hospital will benefit substantially as it has in the past. The

best year, I am informed, was the year of the Gainsborough Exhibition, when £7000 was handed over—it will be interesting to learn whether the magic of a single great name is essential for so great a success.



3. AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WRITING CABINET ON A STAND; DISTINGUISHED BY THE DELICATE COLOUR CONTRAST OF THE WALNUT WOOD AND THE DULL RED LACQUER OF THE INSIDE.

(Lent by Mrs. Percival Griffiths.)

James II., and also the ciphers of William and Mary. It is interesting to compare this business-like but graceful piece with the highly elaborate and magnificent silver-gilt inkstand made for the Goldsmiths Company by the great Paul Lamerie about sixty years later—interesting, though not quite fair, for



4. ENGLISH EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TASTE AT ITS HARMONIOUS AND UNOBTRUSIVE BEST: A MAHOGANY CHAIR OF ABOUT 1725; COVERED WITH SOHO TAPESTRY.—[Lent by the Marquess of Cholmondeley.]



# A LITTLE TRIPTYCH SOLD FOR £4305: THE NORFOLK PICTURE SALE SURPRISE.

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THE LITTLE TRIPTYCH, MEASURING LESS THAN A FOOT EITHER WAY, WHICH CAUSED A SURPRISE AT THE SALE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S PICTURES BY FETCHING 4100 GUINEAS—PROBABLY THE WORK OF AN EARLY FIFTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH ARTIST. (10½ in. × 10½ in. when closed.)



THE BACK OF THE "NORFOLK TRIPTYCH"; SHOWING THE PAINTINGS ON THE OUTER PANELS: THE STORY OF THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI (IN THE MIDDLE PANELS ON EACH SIDE); AND (BELOW) GROUPS OF SAINTS.

The biggest "surprise" of the sale at Christie's of pictures belonging to the Duke of Norfolk—following the dispersal of certain of the contents of Norfolk House—was provided by a somewhat begrimed little triptych depicting the Coronation of the Virgin, with scenes from the lives of the Saints. Competition grew in strength as the bidding advanced, until Mr. Max Rothschild secured the work at 4100 guineas. The Coronation of the Virgin is on the central panel of the triptych; with a painting of the Deposition from the Cross underneath it, and the Adoration of the Magi and scenes from the lives of the Saints on the wings. The artist appears to have been a

French illuminator working in the early part of the fifteenth century. The style of the pictures is reminiscent of the work in a "Book of Hours." Mr. A. C. R. Carter, writing in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post," draws attention to a certain resemblance to the famous Wilton Diptych. Among the Saints represented on the face are St. Lawrence (left panel; top), with St. Barbara, St. Agnes and St. Catherine in the group of female Saints below him. St. Peter is on the right of the two Saints in the left-hand upper group of the centre panel; balanced by St. Paul and St. Andrew. Among the group of monks on the right-hand panel is St. Benedict.



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

## TRACKING BY SCENT.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE number of animals which depend not on their sight, but on their powers of scent, was forcibly borne in on me while I was watching the meet of a pack of beagles near my house the other day. The vision of the kestrel, the vulture, and the owl must be immensely better than ours. There are, indeed, few other birds, and no other beasts, that can compare with them in acuity of sight, but their power of scent is comparatively feeble. Among the mammals, however, the sense of smell is unusually keen, and the scent which they diffuse is often extremely pungent, not to say nauseating, to our nostrils. Of the polecat and the skunk this is especially true. And there are some which distil the scent of musk. But the number of animals thus "gifted" is, fortunately, rare! Here in our England, it is seldom that we can detect the hidden presence of animals in the course of a country walk. But it is far otherwise with one's dog, for he is guided not by sight, but by scent. Watch him, with his nose to the ground, keeping steadily to a definite, though perhaps tortuous line. But presently he puts up a pheasant, a rabbit, or a fox, as the case may be, and a merry chase begins! Not one of us, kneeling down with nose to the ground, would have caught even a whiff of what guided him. The late Professor Romanes, I remember, years and years ago, chained up his retriever, and then, changing boots with his keeper, each marched off in a different direction. At a prearranged time the dog was loosed, and in a few seconds had caught her master's track, and was presently at his side! This was astonishing. One would have supposed that she would have been confused by a mingling of two scents, a blend of that from the feet of the keeper, and of that from the feet of her master. Here, indeed, is a "nice discrimination." And we all know what wonderful feats the bloodhound will perform.

Marvellous powers of scent, however, are possessed by creatures far more lowly in the scale of life. The female vapourer moth, for example, exudes a scent, quite imperceptible to our nostrils, but which is picked up by all the males in the neighbourhood,

for the female, being wingless, cannot go in search of a mate.

There are, however, many different kinds of animals wherein the source of the scent is readily apparent. And this is particularly true of the antelopes. In some of these animals it is produced by pocket-like glands filled with a thick, cream-coloured substance. And this pocket may be so large as to have brought about the formation of a deep pit in the skull by its pressure on the bone. It

exudations. We may, I think, regard them as odoriferous glands, since in some antelopes there are no face-glands, but only these bare patches of skin. The reedbucks (*Cervicapra*) (Fig. 3) afford a case in point, for in these animals there will be found a large, bare glandular patch below the ear, relatively much larger than in the oribis, and there are no face-glands. There are, indeed, many instances among the antelopes wherein the only scent-distributing areas of the body seem to be these bare patches below the ear.

And now I come to another variant of these glands, to be found in that strange animal the Himalayan serow (Fig. 2), neither antelope, goat, nor sheep! Herein there is a small face-gland opening below each eye, but there are, besides, pouch-like structures between the toes in all four feet! In this particular, they resemble the sheep, which have similar foot-glands. This existence of two sets of scent-glands, either on the head or on the head and feet, is puzzling, unless one set is functional only during the breeding-season, and used to draw the females from their lurking-places. Or they may act as an aphrodisiac. This is a point which seems well worth attention.

What is to be said of that strange gland found in the African elephant? In the centre of the hollow above the eye are two small holes, or pores, in the skin, through which, it is suggested, the animal perspires, as this part of the head always looks black and damp after a run in the hot sun. But, strange to say, they seem always to be plugged with



1. SHOWING THE LARGE FACE-GLAND (SEEN AS A PROJECTING POCKET BELOW, AND IN FRONT OF, THE EYE) WHICH EXUDES A CREAMY SUBSTANCE: MAXWELL'S DUKER—ONE OF A NUMBER OF SPECIES RANGING IN SIZE FROM THAT OF A DONKEY TO A HARE. All of the species have this large face-gland; and the horns in all are short and more or less project in the plane of the forehead.

Photographs by D. Seth-Smith.

will be found especially well marked in the little "klip-springer" (*Oreotragus*). The sac, or receptacle, for the odoriferous substance opens on to the face by a large aperture. Apparently to mark its track to wandering females, it rubs off the exuding matter on to twigs or rocks. Years ago, when coaxing one at the Zoo, it would rub this "ointment" on to my fingers, and then lick it off! But I could trace no smell. Its near relations, the duikers and the oribis, are similarly provided. In that extraordinary antelope, Waller's gazelle, or "gerenuk" (*Lithocrania*), this gland is of very large size, and the substance it exudes is black, which stains

everything it touches, as ink does. No efforts seem to have been made to discover its true nature, yet there is no known similar case among the vertebrates. In the duiker (*Cephalophus*), of which there are some forty species, and sub-species, it is very large, as will be seen in the above photograph (Fig. 1) of Maxwell's duiker.

In the oribi, a near relation of the duiker, this gland is also of great size, and it also has a well-marked glandular area just below each ear, though nothing appears to be known of the nature of its



3. ONE OF A NUMBER OF SPECIES WHICH AGREE IN HAVING NO FACE-GLANDS, OR MERE VESTIGES THEREOF, AND A PATCH OF BARE SKIN BEHIND THE EARS—REGARDED AS A SCENT-PRODUCING GLAND: THE BOHOR REEDBUCK, IN WHICH, AS IN ALL THE REEDBUCKS, THE HORNS CURVE UPWARDS AND FORWARDS.



2. A PUZZLING ANIMAL, SINCE IT SHARES MANY ANATOMICAL CHARACTERS WITH THE SHEEP ON THE ONE HAND AND THE GOATS ON THE OTHER: THE RARE SEROW, FROM HURMA, WHICH HAS A SMALL FACE-GLAND AND LARGE POUCHES, OR POCKETS, BETWEEN THE TOES ABOVE THE HOOFES, USED FOR DISTILLING AND DISTRIBUTING SCENT.

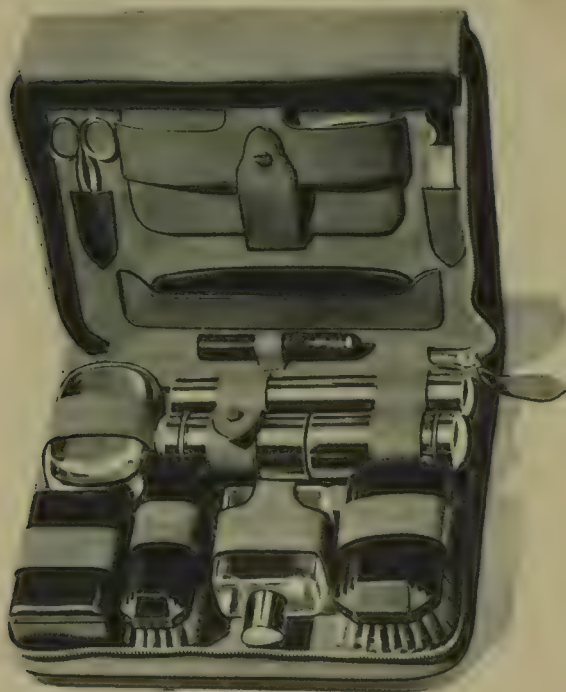
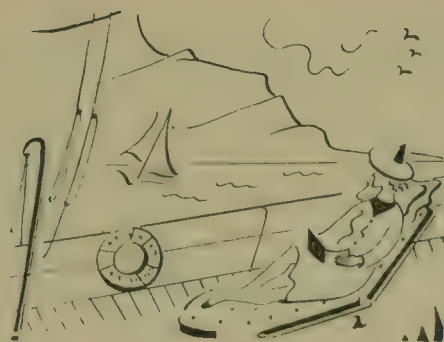
far and near. This can be readily tested, even in London, if a female is enclosed in a box with a perforated lid and placed on the window-sill outside. In a surprisingly short space of time, males will be crowding round the box! And the same result will be obtained if an empty box, from which the female has been removed, is replaced, after the dispersal of the males, in the same position. Yet the box retains no smell perceptible to our nostrils. Here the sense of smell in the males, which apparently resides in the enormous, plume-like antennæ, is of vital importance,

fragments of stick, about half the thickness of a lead-pencil: but these plugs are always invisible from the surface. That great hunter, my old friend Selous, held that they were deliberately placed there by the animal itself. We had more than one argument on the subject, for I could not then, and cannot now, see what this plugging was intended to do. Are they merely "sweat-glands," or do they also serve as scent-distributors?



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# Harrods



## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from page 288.)

race whose national sport is bullfighting, and whose chief contribution to religious history was the Inquisition, excessive humanity could hardly have been expected. Elsewhere in his book, Sir Arnold Wilson criticises the Anglican Church for failing to protest against the persecution of their fellow Christians in Spain.

I have still to mention five more books about Spain, but unfortunately there is no room to discuss them in detail. Far the most trenchant and comprehensive in the Nationalist interest is "SPANISH REHEARSAL." By Arnold Lunn (Hutchinson; 10s. 6d.). The author is frankly partisan, but not unfair to his opponents, and the case, as he puts it, appears to be irrefutable. The first part of his book describes his journey through wartime Spain from Irun to Algeciras. In the second part he traces the causes of the war, and suggests their relevance to conditions in Britain.

Equally fervent, on the Republican side, is "SPAIN BETWEEN DEATH AND BIRTH." By Peter Merin. Translated from the German by Charles Fullman. With 29 illustrations (Lane; 12s. 6d.). In contrast to Mr. Lunn's clear reasoning, we have here a kind of neo-Carlylean historical rhapsody, sensational, picturesque and sincere. Instead of denunciations of Communist atrocities we get harrowing descriptions of Nationalist air-raids.

The Republican side seems to have produced, so far, the most vivid literature of a personal and dramatic type. An outstanding example is "THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A SPANISH TOWN." By Elliot Paul (Peter Davies; 8s. 6d.). Here a well-known American writer describes his life in the little town of Santa Eulalia on the island of Ibiza in the Balearics, portrays the simple folk whom he came to know so well, and then describes the fate that befell them at the hands of the insurgents. This work has been recommended by the Book Society, and in America was chosen by the "Book of the Month" Club.

Actual fighting experiences by a group of young Englishmen who served in the Spanish Republican Army are recorded in "BOADILLA." By Esmond Romilly, co-author of "Out of Bounds" (Hamish Hamilton; 7s. 6d.). The book takes its title from the name of the place where seven members of a British section of the International Brigade were killed in action—Boadilla del Monte.

From themes of blood and fire, it is a relief to turn to such a book as "PYRENEAN FESTIVALS." Calendar Customs, Music and Magic, Drama and Dance. By Violet Alford. With 21 Plates and 12 Pages of Music (Chatto and Windus; 16s.). In this entertaining study the only mention of the war occurs in the opening chapter, where the author emphasises the importance of recording traditional festivities which to-morrow may be gone for ever.

"Yet," she adds, "I cannot believe this will be so . . . the first thing the Nationalists did on entering Tolosa was to celebrate the feast of the Assumption, with little winged angels and roses, and red-béreted soldiers dancing *Fandangos* in streets still liable to a fusillade." We may continue to speak of "an old Spanish custom"!—C. E. B.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "MIRABELLE," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

A FARCE without a single witty line, if it has sufficient comic situations and be played with enough "pace," can be an immense box-office success. But when, lacking a full share of wit, it is termed a comedy and played so slowly that each succeeding line gives one time to recall how "thin" its predecessor was, it hasn't much chance. Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton (who, being in the States at the time, could not be deceived by the facile laughter of a very friendly first-night audience) has used an old, old plot. It is the story of a young spendthrift who, having made England too hot to hold him, packs up his troubles, and all the cash he can lay his hands on, in his old kit-bag and absconds to the Continent. In this instance, he sends his wife ahead with the bag, an act which, while not particularly dashing of him, turns out to be extremely foolish as well. Arrived on the Riviera, the lady grows jealous, and when her husband appears, disguised with a little black beard, she refuses to recognise him and flirts with a shiny-elbowed a crew of admirers as were ever mustered on the stage. Only one actor came through with flying colours—Mr. Geoffrey Sumner, who played a slow-witted captain as if he had been in the Army all his life. If Mr. Sumner can play other types as well as this, his future is assured.

## "THE ISLAND," AT THE COMEDY.

Though the island was only ten minutes from the coast of Scotland, it was as completely isolated from outside social life as if it were in the middle of the Pacific. On it were stationed two garrison detachments; one of those situations when men are apt to be cads and women cats. None of them appeared to have anything to do, save gossip, dine with each other on set days, play bridge, badminton and bagatelle, and occasionally conduct illicit love-affairs. Major Hugh Willis was the O.I.C., a strong and unusually silent man. For most of the play he conversed in monosyllables. Mr. Godfrey Tearle lent this rôle real distinction, and his one emotional outburst, when he announced the death of his wife, after many years

in a mental home, brought equally strong men in the audience to the verge of tears. It was a beautifully written scene, and Miss Sarah Erskine, as the confidante, played her part with perfect tact. Mr. Tearle's quiet air of authority was admirable throughout. Dr. Merton Hodge has put a varied assortment of characters on the stage; and most of them are played with real understanding by a clever cast. Mr. J. Hubert Leslie was immensely amusing as a shy bachelor who preferred a piano to a wife to solace his loneliness. Mr. Frank Tickle was excellent as a hard-living, red-faced M.O., and Miss Norah Howard made her part as his happy-go-lucky ex-chorus-girl wife stand out. Miss Grizelda Hervey played precisely the sort of wife elderly colonels should not marry when there are graceless young subalterns about. Miss Valentine Clemow and Miss Margery Caldicott were the broad-beamed, typical Army memsahib to the life. The final scene, when Mr. Godfrey Tearle sacrificed himself and remained alone on a darkening stage, was immensely moving. It somehow recalled the finale of "The Faithful Heart," in which Mr. Tearle, at this same theatre, made such a great success some years ago.

When reviewing Mr. Cecil Roth's book, "The Spanish Inquisition," in our issue of Jan. 22, we reproduced from it a photograph entitled "The Inquisitional Palace at Cartagena," and, finding no reference to any relevant passage in the text, added a few details given concerning similar palaces elsewhere, without further mention of the particular one illustrated. We are now informed by a correspondent that the building shown in the photograph is not at Cartagena in Spain, but at Cartagena in Colombia, South America. We regret that the absence of information in the title, as printed in the book, may have given some of our readers a wrong impression as to the locality.

Those of us who buy our fishing waders and garments from Messrs. Andersons' Rubber Company are given, with our purchase, a small dark-green booklet which bears the title "Fisherman's Companion." Compiled by Mr. W. A. Hunter, F.Z.S. "This little booklet," to quote the preface, "is intended as a receptacle for a few flies, hooks, casts, etc., which would serve when one's full equipment is not available. It contains some hints for beginners, some reminders for those of us whose memories are not so good as they used to be, and some general information of a helpful kind."

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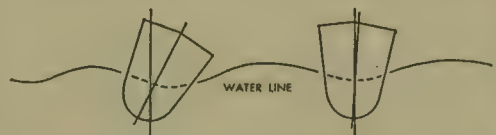


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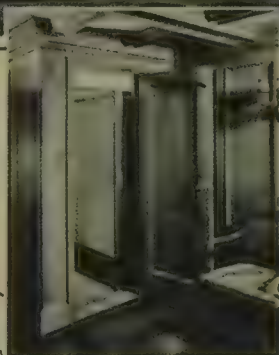
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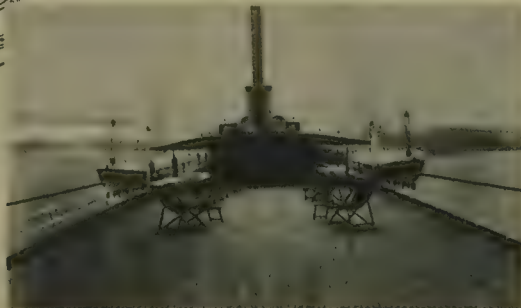
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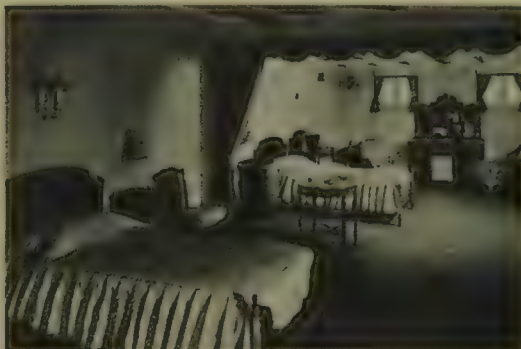
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

THE increased production and sales of the Fordson tractor are evidence of the growing use of mechanical methods in agriculture as in other industries. Export sales of these tractors made in Britain increased by no less than 52 per cent. during 1937, while sales in the United Kingdom increased by 30 per cent. compared with those of 1936. It is a very handy machine and its development in use in England is due to this quality making it profitable to farmers of moderate acreages. Small growers in the past have shied at using mechanical power as it did not pay them; now they find it does, hence increased tractor sales.

Visitors to England home on leave can now have a new Humber, Hillman or Talbot car of the latest type waiting at the dockside or airport, its petrol tank filled, duly registered and all in running order

and a liveried chauffeur in attendance to meet and assist the owner with the clearance of his luggage through the Customs, and drive him wherever he wishes. This, briefly, is the comprehensive service that is available under the Rootes leave car guaranteed re-purchase plan. Free driving and technical instruction will be given, if desired, and insurance and other necessary details looked after. When the time comes to return overseas, the car will be bought back by Messrs. Rootes at a pre-arranged price. So the visitor knows exactly how much his motoring will cost him as far as the use of the car is concerned. If, at the end of his leave, the owner decides to retain the car to use abroad, Rootes arrange all its export and the

reduced (for a used car) import fees, so that it can be shipped on most favourable rates. An attractively illustrated twenty-page booklet, which gives all details of the cost and re-purchase prices of all these models, can be obtained post free from any Humber, Hillman or Talbot dealer throughout the world or by application direct to Messrs. Rootes, Ltd., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London.

The rumour of the coming merger of the Triumph and Riley companies was given substance recently by Mr. Maurice Newnham, managing director of Triumph, in a statement that he had been having conversations with Mr. Victor Riley for some time, and that it was hoped that an announcement would be made in a short while. Both firms

are competing in the same market for the cars they sell and the two works have redundant capacity for doing similar jobs.



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So far, Mr. Newnham stated, there is no intention that the name of either make of car should disappear. Any amalgamation which may be decided upon will result in a reduction in executive staffs, but the increased output which both firms have in mind should mean no reduction in the total number of workmen engaged by the two companies.

Coventry recently celebrated the seventieth birthday of Lieut.-Col. A. J. Cole, chairman of the Humber group, and he was presented with a handsome antique silver salver dated 1804. There was also a staff dinner and a dance at which some 400 people were present, including Mr. R. C. Rootes and Viscount Ratendone, directors and confrères of Colonel Cole in the Humber concern. Colonel Cole has steered successfully the Humber Company through many difficult years and so thoroughly deserved the good wishes and congratulations showered upon him.



A CAR OF DISTINCTIVE APPEARANCE WITH A ROOMY BODY WHICH ENABLES JOURNEYS, HOWEVER LONG, TO BE MADE IN COMFORT: THE 1938 DODGE "DE LUXE," 25.3 H.P. FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING SALOON, WHICH IS PRICED AT £345.

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Forhans costs no more than most ordinary dentifrices, and the big new tube saves you money. Buy Forhans to-day, and end half-way care once and for all. On sale throughout the world.

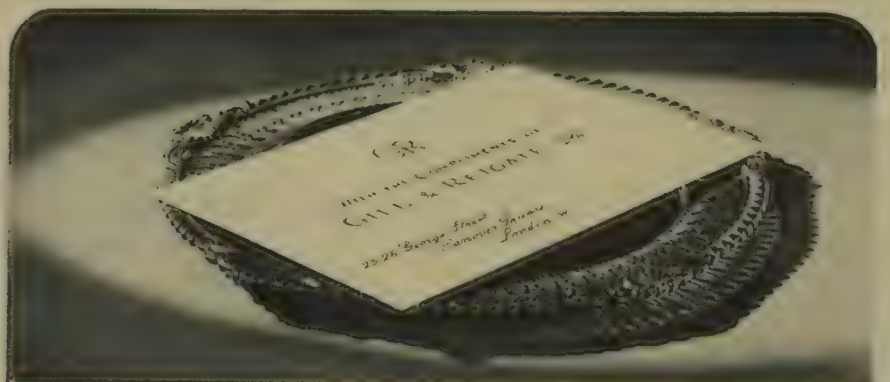
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# Of Interest to Women.



## Fashions for the Spring.

Flowers are front-page news where hats are concerned, when women with advanced ideas are endeavouring to startle their less progressive friends. There are affairs with tiered crowns enriched with a lattice-work of Dorothy Perkins roses, violets, and even primroses; then, on others, appear market-garden bouquets. It is from Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford Street, that the models portrayed on this page come. The shady hat on the left is of straw piped with white, while the one on the right has a bunch of shaded petunias; the *chef d'œuvre* below is entirely composed of shaded feathers. Neither must it be overlooked that there is a representative collection of hats for sports and country wear for a guinea.



## Tailored Suits.

The silhouette of the tailored suit has changed slightly. The coats are longer, and preference is given to the single-breasted models which button up to the neck; sometimes there is sufficient space for a scarf to be introduced. There are many versions of the bolero, which at the back forms a basque with scarf ends, loosely knotted in front. It is not unusual to trim the pullover with rat-tail embroidery. Pullovers are more important than ever, and usually terminate at the neckline with high collars. The Swiss belt effect has now developed into a corselet, appearing in alliance with coats as well as jumpers.

## The Vogue for Gay Colours.

Gay colours and vivid contrasts have come into their own. A visit to the coat and skirt department on the ground floor of Marshall and Snelgrove's will convince every woman of this fact. There is the ensemble on the right, expressed in a new fabric in which wool predominates, caught at the base of the throat with fasteners of multi-coloured suede. The coat is made of a gaily-coloured check fabric also seen at the hem of the skirt, and the cost is eleven and a half guineas. The suit on the left is twelve and a half guineas. The dress has a sliding fastener and long sleeves.

## Silver and Black.

Endowed with the spirit of spring is another suit in these salons. It has a rather long coat drawn in at the waist, beneath which is worn a Russian tunic of silver lamé, fastening from neck to hem with page-boy buttons. By the way, a fact that cannot be made too widely known is that coats and skirts made to order are from 8½ guineas. There are ready-to-wear flannel suits, for which an immense vogue is predicted, for £4: illustrations of these may be seen in a new brochure, sent gratis and post free on application.



## "Blue Grass" Perfume.

Inspired by the famous Kentucky "blue-grass" country, and created by Elizabeth Arden, "Blue Grass" perfume met with instant success. It is fresh, exciting, gay and youthful, and, unlike most scents, is beyond fashion. Its container, seen at the top of this page, is unusually attractive, the colour being an elusive tone of blue, reminiscent of the shade of the mists in that far-off land. All the necessities and luxuries of the toilet are available, endowed with its elusive fragrance.

## Bijou Beauty Box.

As a matter of fact, Elizabeth Arden's Bijou Beauty Box, pictured above, on the right, may well be called the "box of indispensables," as it contains the important preparations necessary for daily use; it is 16s. 6d. Of course, there are far more luxurious affairs fitted with the "needs" of travellers by land, air, and sea, as something different is wanted in each case. "In Quest of the Beautiful" is of absorbing interest.



## "Sunpruf Cream" and "Noshine."

Far more powerful than is usually realised is the spring sunshine; therefore attention must be drawn to Elizabeth Arden's "Sunpruf Cream." Lightly applied it encourages tanning, though preventing burning and redness, but when lavishly used, it preserves the natural colour of the skin. Women will indeed accord a warm welcome to "Noshine," as it entirely banishes a shiny nose. There is no more valuable preparation throughout the year than the Eye Lotion, which comforts and strengthens the eyes when they are tired and aching; it must be used regularly night and morning. Again there is the Skin Tonic, which ever plays the rôle of the Good Fairy where the complexion is concerned.





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## Personal Recommendations Tell



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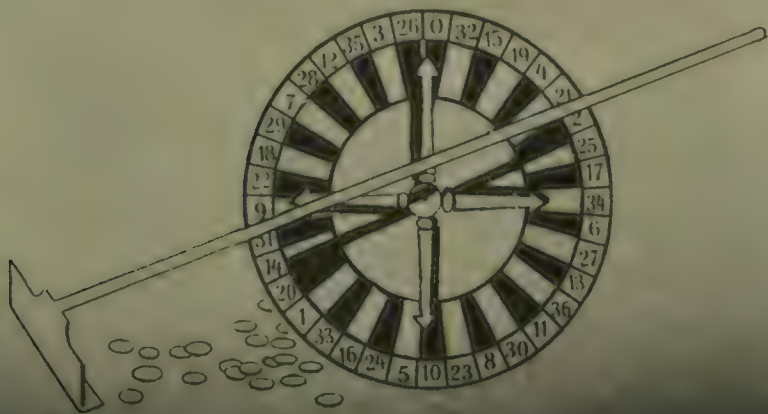
**"The baths are good. I spoke with many people, and they were all agreed in that. I had twinges of rheumatism unceasingly during three years, but the last one departed after a fortnight's bathing there, and I have never had one since. I fully believe I left my rheumatism in Baden-Baden. Baden-Baden is welcome to it. It was little, but it was all I had to give."**

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Special brochure "England in Baden-Baden", free of charge.

## SPRING-TIME HOLIDAYS IN SUNSHINE.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

FRANCE—ITALY—SWITZERLAND—GERMANY—GREECE—AUSTRIA—  
HOLLAND—PORTUGAL.

AT this season of the year it is very comforting to think of the coming of spring, and for those who have the time and the means to do so, it is better still to fall to planning a holiday for the near future in one of those fortunate lands where spring arrives much earlier than it does in this country, in the sense of flowers, blue skies, and sunshine. There is no more attractive stretch of coast for a spring holiday than that of the Riviera, with its charming combination of sandy, sheltered bays, picturesque rocky cliffs, lofty mountains inland, magnificent gardens by the sea, with a wealth of flowers, and promenades lined with exotic palms. All of its resorts, French and Italian, have a wonderful sunshine record from February onwards, and they have a gaiety which is infectious and irresistible.

Moreover, they offer the finest cuisine and accommodation possible, for charges which are certainly remarkably moderate, and there are hotels of every grade. Battles of Flowers, regattas, golf and tennis competitions are in full swing throughout February, March, and April, with very attractive theatrical and musical programmes in such well-known resorts as Nice and Cannes, Mentone and Hyères, Rapallo and San Remo. As for the ever-popular Monte Carlo, it has a programme this season which makes a strong all-round appeal to lovers of sport and amusement, for it includes opera; theatrical perform-



WHERE SPRING ARRIVES EARLY, WITH A WEALTH OF FLOWERS: THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS OF THE CASINO IN MONTE CARLO.

Photograph by the P.L.M. Railway.

ances at the Comédie-Française (there is to be a Ballet Season from April 2-28, with two entirely new Massine Ballets); musical festivals; recitals by artistes of world renown; an International Tennis Tournament; several first-class golf competitions at the Monte Carlo Golf Club, among them the *Bystander* Mixed Foursomes; the Annual Dog Show, March 30-31; and sailing regattas from March 31-April 3.

France also has the Basque coast, which is very inviting in the spring. Biarritz is always bright and the air there is very bracing; so, too, is that of St. Jean de Luz. Then there is Ajaccio, in Corsica, with a delightful climate and a wonderfully scenic hinterland, and there are the French resorts of North Africa—Tunis and Algiers, and inland, Biskra, Touggourt, and Constantine. Biskra has an interesting social and sporting programme for March which includes



ONE OF THE DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA — VENTIMIGLIA: A VIEW FROM THE PLEASANT HEIGHTS ABOVE THE TOWN. (Photograph by Enit-London.)

the Saharan Fair, while Touggourt celebrates with its Grand Annual Fêtes during the third week in April.

Italy has a great attraction at Easter-time with Easter in Rome, an experience which is memorable; and then there are those lovely lakes, Maggiore, Como, and Garda, where spring sunshine is abundant; Merano, in the sheltered valley of the Passirio, with the fantastic beauty of the Dolomites; Naples and its attendant wonders of Vesuvius, Herculaneum, and Pompeii; Amalfi, at the foot of rugged cliffs, on the picturesque Gulf of Salerno; Sorrento, on its lofty headland, with beauty akin to the ideal; Capri, and its caves of phantasy; and Sicily, where early spring clothes the land in the blossom of peach and almond and adds this natural charm to the attractions of age-old Palermo and its architectural wealth, the classic marvels of Agrigento, Segesta and Syracuse, and Taormina and its wondrous coastal view, capped with the snow-wreathed peak of Etna. At the head of the Adriatic, above the delightful coast of Dalmatia, there are the Italian resorts of Brioni, on the most attractive little island of that name, and Abbazia, on the mainland of Istria, both beautifully situated, and with a most agreeable climate in the spring.

Switzerland's spring-time charm is to be found chiefly along the shores of its sunny southern lakes—Lugano, Maggiore, and the Lake of Geneva. Lugano, the resort of that name, is most picturesquely situated, with Monte San-Salvatore and Monte Brè towering on either side, and has old arcaded streets, besides a very



modern side. Flanked with such beauty spots as Castagnola and Paradiso, and with old-world Gandria near by, Lugano has been termed a paradise in spring, as much for the luxuriance of its vegetation as for the mildness of its climate; and this may be said, too, of Locarno, at the foot of the Alps, on a bay at the northern end of Lake Maggiore, with, not far off, the romantic village of Brissago, and, close at hand, Ascona, nestling beneath Monte Verità. Geneva has its rich historic and architectural charm, and its magnificent view of Mont Blanc; Lausanne has had a subtle appeal for visitors from this country from the time of Gibbon onwards, and for many years past Montreux has proved a great attraction, so sunny and sheltered beneath the heights of the Rochers de Naye, with its mountain railway up to pretty Glion and Caux, the Castle of Chillon near by, and that enthralling prospect across the Lake of Geneva of the snowy, serrated crest of the Dents du Midi.

Germany means the romantic Rhineland, seen to very great advantage in the full flush of spring foliage, and the Rhine, that wonder of rivers, with its mediæval castles perched on rocky spurs, its mountain heights, quaint islands, vine-clad slopes, and noble cities. Wiesbaden

is a charming centre for a Rhineland holiday; from it one can soon get to Mainz and Mannheim, Worms and Darmstadt, and to such Rhine sights as St. Goar, the Lorelei, Bacharach, Gutenfels, the Pfalz, and the Mouse Tower, also the castles of Rheinstein, Heimburg, Johannisberg, and others, and the famous wine-growing centres of Rüdesheim, Nierstein, Oppenheim, Geisenheim, Hattenheim, and Bingen are all within easy distance. Another very agreeable holiday centre in Germany with an all-the-year-round season is Baden-Baden, where, as in Wiesbaden, there are first-class facilities for sport and amusement, with a beautiful hinterland, ideal for walks and for motor drives—the Black Forest.

Much further afield in Europe, where spring and its flowers make an appearance very early in the year, is Greece, a land which offers a congenial climate, a

GAILY DECKED IN A PROFUSION OF FLOWERS: LAKE LUCERNE IN SPRING-TIME—ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTS TO BE FOUND IN LUCERNE AND ITS LAKE-DISTRICT. (Photograph by Franz Schneider.)

countryside of greatly varying scenery, flower-decked plains and majestic mountains, a deeply-indented rocky coast, with fascinating little islands scattered like jewels over a sapphire sea, and treasures of art and beauty in riotous profusion. What suggestion could be more appealing than an Easter holiday amid the scented pine-woods of Attica, by a calm sea, in Athens, with all that it stands for in the progress of man, and where Easter is celebrated in a manner that is most attractive. And let me add the very material information that, owing to the favourable rate of exchange, hotel accommodation and other essentials of travel are to be obtained in Greece nowadays at an extremely moderate rate.

Austria is fortunate in having her gay capital as an exceptionally inviting prospect for the holiday-maker in the spring, especially if the holiday be timed to fit in with the great International Spring Fair, when Vienna is at its best and



SHOWING ITS MAGNIFICENT SITUATION AMONG WOODLANDS AND HILL SCENERY: BADEN-BADEN. (Photograph by Dr. P. Wolff.)

brightest, with fancy-dress and costume balls, performances of opera, sparkling plays at the theatres, symphony and choral concerts, trotting races of the Wiener Trabrennenverein, and equestrian exhibitions at the famous Spanish Riding School. There are, too, the renowned cafés of Vienna, and the taverns, where one may always be sure of a most agreeable evening, with wine, laughter, and song.

Holland is very gay, too, in the spring, but in quite another sense, for hers is the result of the brilliant blooms of the bulb-fields, chiefly tulips and hyacinths, which stretch over the broad, level plains for miles, in squares of crimson and blue, orange and mauve, and many another shade; whilst the sweet scent of the blossoms makes the air fragrant. Haarlem is the centre of bulb-land, and if you elect to stay there you will have much of interest to see, apart from the bulbs—the Groote Kerk, with its world-famous organ, the old Town Hall, and the Frans Hals Museum, and the "atmosphere" of the Groote Markt will be sure to please you. Amsterdam is within easy reach, one of the most entertaining of Europe's capitals; so, also, are the Dead Cities of the Zuider Zee, Volendam, and the Isle of Marken.

Estoril flourishes, as the chief holiday resort in Portugal, and one can understand why, for it has a splendid situation, a most genial climate, is very up-to-date in hotel accommodation and facilities for sport, whilst near at hand are lovely Cintra, with its palaces and pine-woods, and Lisbon, rich in historical interest, with handsome thoroughfares, fine buildings, and a bright social life.

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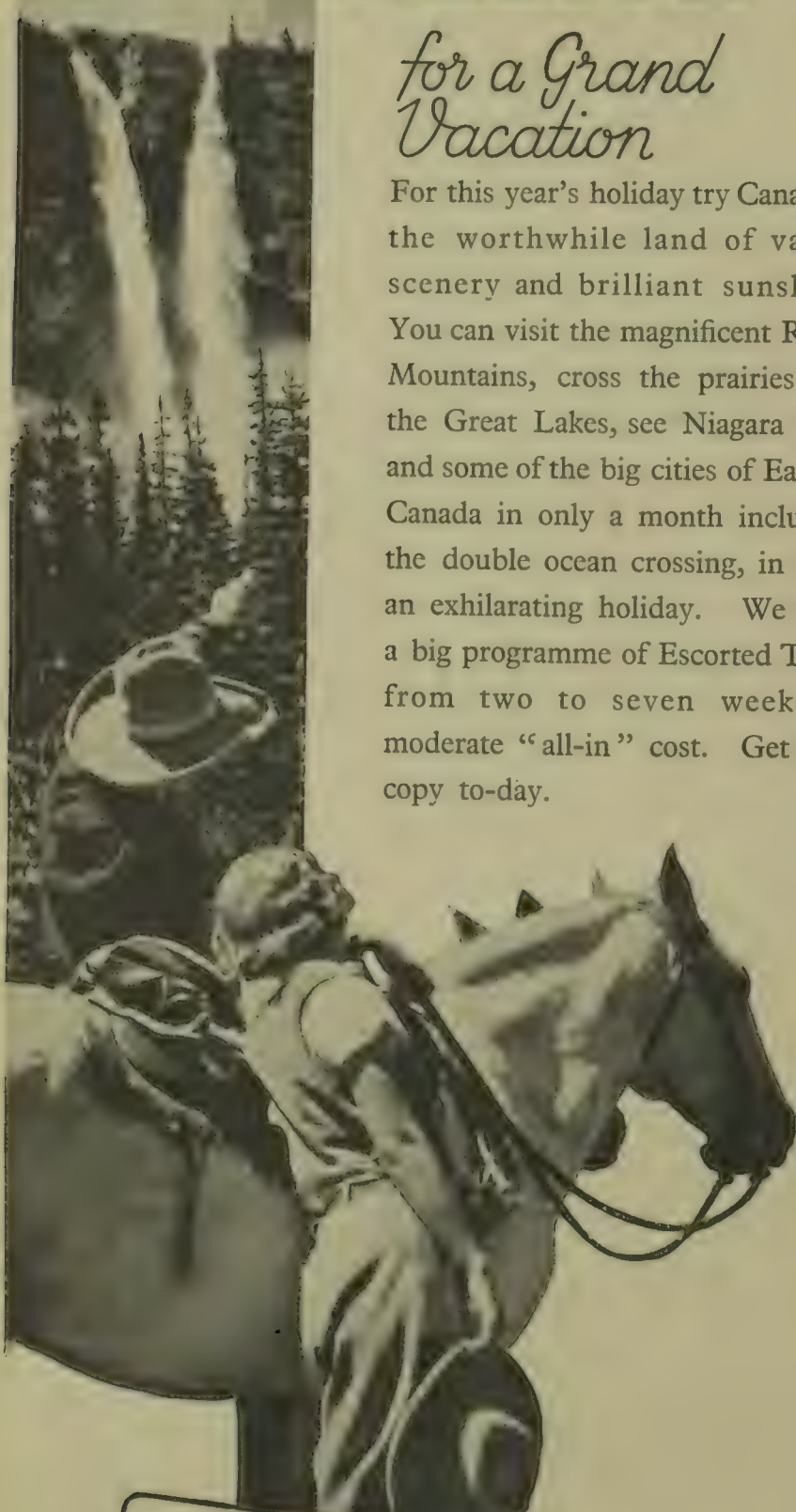


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## SPRING CRUISING IN MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC WATERS.

SPRING cruising makes a great appeal to those who are fond of the sea and who are keen on a holiday on the water at that season of the year when the sun is daily gaining in strength. Moreover, going south, the course all cruises take in the spring, one goes into sunshine, and this, with the tonic sea air, is a wonderful restorative after long and dreary days of winter cold. It is interesting to note that early spring cruises these days go far south, not only to Lisbon and the ever-popular Canary Isles and Madeira, but far beyond, to the sun-drenched ports of West Africa, to Freetown, Dakar, and elsewhere. Later spring cruises have itineraries in all parts of the Mediterranean—the lovely coast of the French and Italian Riviera, the Bay of Naples, Sicily, Malta, the Adriatic, the classic coast and isles of Greece, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora, for Istanbul, and the Bosphorus, the coast of Syria, and of Egypt, and the chief ports of North Africa.

The cruising lists of the well-known steamship companies provide attractive programmes for the spring season, and for the summer. The Canadian Pacific Line are commencing their cruising season with cruises by the popular Duchess liners. On March 15, the "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons) leaves Southampton on a



A POPULAR PORT OF CALL ON SPRING CRUISES: A CANADIAN PACIFIC CRUISING LINER IN THE FINE HARBOUR OF FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

Photograph by Canadian Pacific Railway.

twenty-eight-day cruise to Madeira, Dakar (Senegal), Takoradi (Gold Coast), Victoria (Cameroons), Freetown (Sierra Leone), Casablanca, and Lisbon; on March 23, the "Duchess of Atholl" (20,000 tons) starts from Southampton on a cruise lasting twenty days to Madeira, Freetown, Dakar, Casablanca, and Lisbon, returning to Liverpool; and on April 14, the "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons) leaves Southampton on an Easter cruise of eleven days to Madeira, Casablanca, and Lisbon, returning to Liverpool. Then, on May 28, the "Montrose" (16,400 tons) makes the first of the Canadian Pacific "Mont" ship cruises, from Liverpool, and Dublin, to Madeira, Las Palmas, Casablanca, and Lisbon, of thirteen days' duration. Cruises by this vessel and sister ships are continued at weekly intervals throughout the season, until Oct. 8. The Canadian Pacific Line also announce a very interesting programme of Transatlantic tours which enable those who join them to visit leading cities and beauty spots in Canada and the United States, at inclusive and very moderate rates. The tours commence with one by the "Duchess of Atholl," on April 14, for twenty-three days, which includes Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, and New York, and they continue at frequent intervals until Oct. 7. In addition, there are to be two



THE PINE-CLAD HILLS OF ATTICA STRETCHING DOWN TO THE SEA: PART OF THE ENCHANTING SCENERY WHICH GREECE POSSESSES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Photograph by H. J. Woodley.

"Across Canada" tours, starting on May 27 and July 22, and two Rockies tours (July 9 and Aug. 12), both of which have specially attractive programmes.

Orient Line spring cruises are being carried out by the "Orion" and the "Orcaides," which are first-class only, and the first of these is by the "Orion" (23,500 tons), from London on April 14, for twenty-two days, to Philipville (for Constantine), Alexandria (Cairo), Beyrout (for Baalbek and Damascus), Famagusta (Cyprus), Santorin (Greek Isles), Athens, and Tangier, returning to Southampton; on May 7 the same vessel leaves Southampton on a twenty-day cruise to Tangier, Rhodes, Istanbul (Bosphorus), Athens, Capri, and Naples; on May 14 the "Orcaides" (23,500 tons) starts from London for a cruise for twenty-one days to Naples (Amalfi and Pompeii), Kotor (Cetinje), Abbazia, Venice, Hvar (Lessina), Korčula, Dubrovnik, and Lisbon; and on May 28 the "Orion" leaves Southampton on a seventeen-day cruise to Gibraltar, Athens, Rhodes, Santorin, Syra, and Messina (Taormina), returning to London.

Two Easter cruises are featured by the Lamport and Holt Line, both first-class only, one by the "Vandyck" (13,250 tons), from Liverpool on April 14, for nineteen days, to Gibraltar, Villefranche (Monte Carlo and Nice), Naples, Capri, and Lisbon; and the other by the "Voltaire" (13,250 tons), from Southampton on April 14, for eighteen days, to Casablanca, Santa Cruz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Madeira, and Lisbon. On May 7, the "Voltaire" leaves Southampton on a twenty-four-day cruise to



Palermo, Kotor, Dubrovnik, Venice, Abbazia (Grottoes of Postumia), Corfu, Malta, and Lisbon; and on May 14 the "Vandyck" goes from Liverpool on a cruise for fourteen days to Santa Cruz, Madeira, and Lisbon. After this, these vessels carry out a full cruising programme during the summer until Oct. 1.

The P. and O. Line are commencing the cruising season with an Easter cruise by the "Rajputana" (17,000 tons) which lasts twenty-four days and starts from London, on April 1, visiting such ports as Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, Haifa, Beyrout, and Naples; on May 7 the "Strathmore" (23,500 tons) leaves London on a twenty-two-day cruise to Istanbul, Athens, Venice, and Dubrovnik; and on May 27, the new P. and O. liner, the "Stratheden" (23,500 tons), is being commissioned for a fourteen-day cruise from London and Southampton to Fiumicino, Naples, and Malta. The other new P. and O. liner, the "Strathallan," of similar tonnage, will aid the "Stratheden," together with the "Strathaird," in maintaining the summer cruising programme, for first-class and tourist-class cruises.

The Royal Mail cruising programme will be carried out by the "Atlantis," which well-known vessel leaves Southampton on March 26 for a twenty-six-day cruise to Las Palmas, Freetown, Takoradi, Bathurst (Gambia), Teneriffe, and Madeira; on April 23, the "Atlantis" starts from Southampton for Messina, Catania, Corfu, Kotor, Dubrovnik, Brioni, Venice, Abbazia, Korčula, and Malta, a cruise of twenty-three days; and on May 20, from Southampton, for Algiers, Cannes, Naples, Amalfi, Palermo, and Lisbon, an eighteen-day cruise. The summer cruising programme includes cruises to the Atlantic Isles, the Norwegian Fjords, and to the Mediterranean.

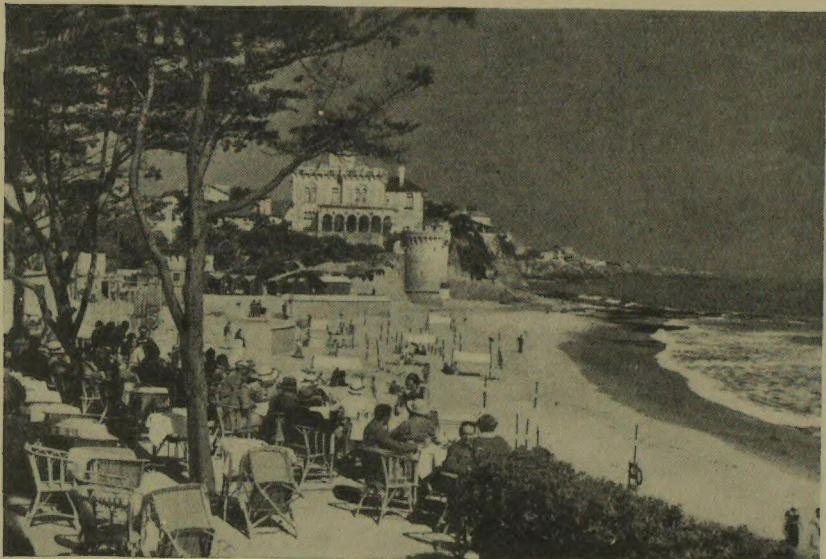


WITH A BACKGROUND OF MAGNIFICENT SCENERY: AN ORIENT CRUISING LINER AT ANCHOR OFF KOTOR, YUGOSLAVIA, ON THE COAST OF THE ADRIATIC.

Photograph by the Orient Line.

The Bibby Line make a speciality of short cruises to Continental ports, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburg, in connection with which passengers leave London (St. Pancras) by special train for Tilbury and embark there, returning to Liverpool. The cruises average about seven days, and the fares include sightseeing and shore excursions (arranged by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son). The first, by the "Cheshire" (15,000 tons), to Hamburg and Rotterdam, returning to Liverpool via the English Channel, leaves London on May 28, and thereafter the cruises run fortnightly throughout the summer, some with the return journey via the English Channel; others via the North of Scotland and the Western Isles. The Bibby Line also quote special return fares throughout the spring and summer from Liverpool and Marseilles to Port Said and Port Sudan, by vessels of their regular eastern service to Colombo and Rangoon.

Inclusive arrangements for trips to Egypt are made by the Blue Funnel Line which enable passengers to travel to Port Said by the regular Blue Funnel eastern liners, proceed by rail to Cairo and stay in a hotel there, or at the Pyramids (Mena House); one can embark from a U.K. port, or from Marseilles. The Blue Funnel Line



WITHIN EASY REACH OF LISBON, WHERE SEVERAL CRUISING LINERS CALL: A SCENE ON THE FINE BEACH AT ESTORIL, PORTUGAL'S CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TAGUS. (Photograph by the Orient Line.)

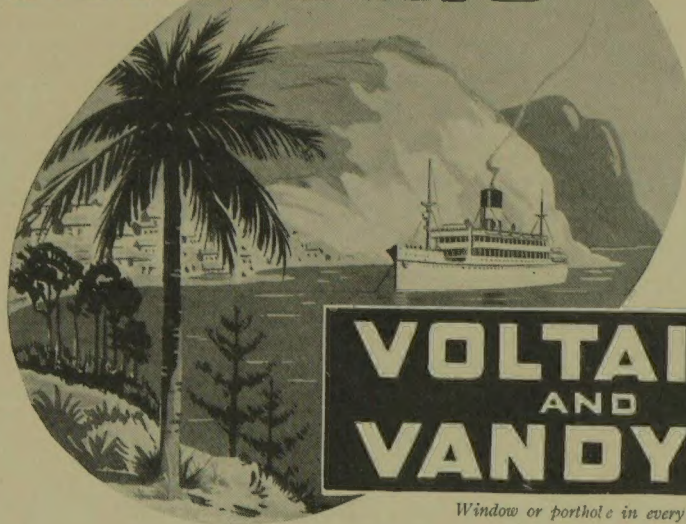
also feature the short Continental cruise, by their regular liners, from London, commencing with the departure of the "Antenor" (11,174 tons) from London on March 23, for Rotterdam, returning to Glasgow; followed by the "Hector" (11,198 tons), on April 21, and by the "Æneas" (10,058 tons), on May 21, both from London, to Rotterdam, and returning to Glasgow. There is ample time for visiting places of interest in Holland and the homeward journey is by way of the picturesque Western Isles of Scotland. The cruises continue at monthly intervals throughout the summer.

The Union Castle Line have round voyage trips from London to Hamburg, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, the first sailing of which is on April 21, and this Line announces weekly sailings at special fares, tourist and first-class, from Southampton to Madeira, and for Las Palmas or Teneriffe, by the regular liners to South Africa, the tickets being available for return within two months.

Long-distance spring cruising is made available by the Grace Line, which makes arrangements whereby passengers from this country can join in New York its special seventeen-day cruises from that port to places of particular interest on the coast of the Caribbean Sea and the romantic Spanish Main. There are weekly sailings throughout March and April, and the ports visited are San Juan, in Porto Rico; Puerto Colombia, in Colombia, which gives one a chance of seeing Barranquilla, on the Magdalena River; Cartagena, Colombia's wonderful walled city by the sea, with its dread House of

[Continued overleaf.]

# CRUISING



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**APRIL 14.** "Voltaire" from Southampton to Canary Islands, calling at Casablanca, Santa Cruz de la Palma, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Madeira and Lisbon.

10 days from 25 gns.

**APRIL 14.** "Vandyck" from Liverpool to the Mediterranean, calling at Gibraltar, Villefranche (Monte Carlo, Nice), Naples, Capri and Lisbon.

19 days from 26 gns.

### MAY CRUISES

**MAY 7.** "Voltaire" from Southampton to Dalmatian Coast and Venice, calling at Palermo, Kotor, Dubrovnik, Venice, Abbazia, Corfu, Malta and Lisbon.

24 days from 34 gns.

**MAY 14.** "Vandyck" from Liverpool to Atlantic Islands, calling at Santa Cruz de la Palma, Madeira, Lisbon.

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*Continued.*  
Inquisition, and its old gate; Aruba and Curaçao, in the Dutch West Indies—the latter has the capital of the islands, a charming old-world spot; La Guaira, the chief port of Venezuela, of Armada vintage, and very pleasingly strung around a bay at the foot of precipitous mountains over which a road and railway run to Caracas, Venezuela's capital, well worth a visit, which is possible, the return therefrom being by road to Puerto Cabello, there rejoining



TYPICAL OF THE PICTURESQUE SCENES OF JUNGLE LIFE SEEN WHILE CRUISING UP THE AMAZON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES: A JUNGLE-DWELLER'S SHACK ON A CREEK ON THE RIO NEGRO, NEAR MANAOS, THE CAPITAL OF THE JUNGLE.  
*Photograph by the Booth Line.*

the ship; and Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, a delightful Lido on the tropic main!  
Another very enjoyable long-distance cruise, and one that is right off the beaten track, is to the Amazon and a thousand miles up this great river, the largest in the world in volume. The Booth Line have the "Anselm" leaving Liverpool on March 15 and the "Hilary" on April 8, and monthly sailings will be continued thereafter, the voyage to the Amazon being by way of the coast of Portugal, with calls at Oporto and the fine old city of Lisbon. From the Tagus it presents a most attractive appearance, terraced upon its seven heights, and its historic and general interest is very great. The stay in port here enables a visit to be made to Estoril and Cintra, and the next stop, at Madeira, gives a chance to explore

some of the fascinating scenery of this garden isle. The Atlantic crossing is through what are known as the Doldrums, a region of calm sea with light, variable airs. Sailing-vessels do not appreciate it, for often they lie there helplessly becalmed, but for steamships it has the advantage of speeding the passage and allowing passengers to make the most of the fine weather and enjoy life in the open to the full.  
After a stop at Pará, the Gateway to the Amazon, and where, in the heart of a modern city, with electric trams, opera, and a Cathedral, a slice of the Amazonian jungle has been preserved in its natural state, you pass through the Narrows, where the Amazon cuts a winding way through the forest, and you gain a peculiarly vivid idea of tropical forest life. Later on, in the wider part, at Monte Alegre, you sight distant mountains and pass interesting little river villages. You get a peep, too, at Boa Vista, the capital of the concession where Mr. Henry Ford is growing his own rubber. Then up the Rio Negro to Manaus, the capital of the jungle, where, during a five days' stay, there is ample time to see the lovely Tarumã Falls, to explore some of the small creeks and their super-luxuriant vegetation, and then your vessel turns and heads down the Rio Negro to the Amazon for home.  
All arrangements for travel abroad, whether by land or by sea, are made by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, who have their agents in all the principal ports and towns, and, in many cases, special facilities. Their plans for Easter travel include a motor-coach tour through Holland, to see the bulbs; special trains to the Riviera for the festivities there; a special holiday at either Lugano or Lausanne; a tour of the Rhineland and a visit to Berlin; Easter in Paris; and an "ideal" Italian tour, which starts from London on April 11, via Montreux and Genoa, gives Easter in Rome, and proceeds by way of Naples (Pompeii and Vesuvius), Florence, and Venice to Basle and Paris. These Grand Tours of Europe are the leading feature of Messrs. Cook's holiday travel arrangements for the coming season, and they include tours

of Italy, France, Scandinavia, and Central Europe, the last-named visiting Brussels, Zurich, Innsbruck, Vienna, Budapest Spa, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, and Cologne, a very comprehensive and wonderfully interesting itinerary. Messrs. Cook also plan all manner of independent travel tours in Europe and elsewhere, and they have special walking holiday, cycling holiday, and canoeing holiday arrangements; in short, they plan any kind of holiday, anywhere.  
Special reductions are granted by the French Railways for thirty-day return tickets to the Riviera, for which there is an excellent service of trains, and there are special Easter holiday fares on Algerian railways. There are also all-round reductions on travel in Italy, particulars of which can be obtained from the headquarters of the Italian State Travel Department in London, ENIT., and where all sorts of information and assistance are given, which also applies to the French Railways—National Tourist Office; the Swiss Federal Railways London Agency; the German Railways Information Bureau; and the Austrian State Travel Bureau. Also, Imperial Airways and Air France have air connections with all the principal centres in Europe and save much travel time for the short Easter holidays.



ARRIVAL IN PORT: FRUIT-SELLERS ALONGSIDE A CANADIAN PACIFIC CRUISING LINER AT GIBRALTAR.  
*Photograph by Canadian Pacific Railway.*

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Of course we know you can't possibly get away just now and we quite understand that you only wrote for our brochure just to see what sort of a place this is . . . maybe you'll be coming in the Summer.  
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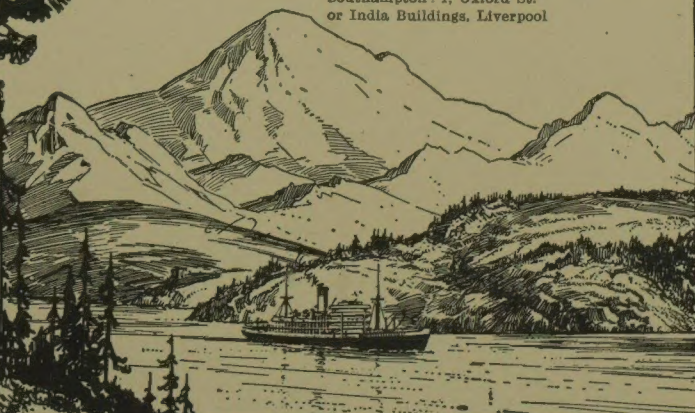
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photo: Leslie Burch



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